# Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.



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**Choice Rhode Island Pork,**

Which we will sell by the side or in cuts to suit the customer, at most reasonable prices.

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### SPAIN'S CRISIS PASSED.

**No Disorder at Carnival Fetes and Martial Law to End Soon.**

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The carnival fetes in the provinces have passed off without disorder. The Imparcial, on the authority of a minister, says Wednesday's cabinet council will abolish martial law in Madrid and re-establish constitutional guarantees. The council will meet again Thursday and deliberate on current affairs. Finally, Friday General Azcarraga, the premier, will submit to the queen regent the resignation of the cabinet, and inform her that it will be advisable to convoke the Cortes at an early date, in order to pass the budget. This procedure will facilitate the formation of a Silvela ministry, which will then be constituted.

### COURT OF IMPERIAL JUSTICE.

**Suggestion Grows Out of a Reference in the King's Speech.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Hope is expressed, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, that the reference in King Edward's speech to the intention of the government to propose certain changes in the constitution of the court of final appeals may mean that the ministers are about to attempt the formation of a final tribunal that would have and deserve the confidence of the whole empire. At present the judicial committee of the privy council supplies the want, but its methods of procedure are halting to a degree, and important portions of the empire are without direct representation upon it.

A suggestion is made that a court of imperial justice should be constituted, representing the empire's highest legal intellect and experience, and including among its members a leading lawyer of Australasia, another of Canada, a third of India and a fourth of South Africa. To these might be added two for England and one each for Scotland and Ireland. Such a court would probably do much as anything else to bring about imperial federation.

**King and Queen Back in London.**

LONDON, Feb. 18.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra have returned to town.

**STEAMERS ARRIVED.**

New York, Feb. 17, Pretoria, from Hamburg.
Liverpool, Feb. 17, Tauric, from New York.
Moville, Feb. 17, Anchoria, from New York.
New York, Feb. 18, Furnessia from Glasgow.
New York, Feb. 18, British Queen, from Antwerp.
New York, Feb. 18, Servia, from Liverpool.

### SQUIRE PROPERTY SOLD.

**Bid in and a New Stock Company Likely to be Formed.**

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The plant in Cambridge, stores and warehouses in Boston, and the merchandise, wherever situated, of the John P. Squire corporation, the provision packing concern which failed for $3,000,000 in December, 1898, were sold under the hammer at the Boston Real Estate Exchange at noon today. The property was bid in by the re-organization committee, which has been at work for some months, at $1,100,000.

As there was some opposition from the minority stockholders of the corporation, it was thought possible that they might attempt to outbid the committee, but although differences of opinion were evident among those interested in the affairs of the concern only one bid was made. Those creditors who have not assented to the plans of the committee will be paid a cash pro rata dividend. As a result of the sale it is expected that a new stock company will be formed, those creditors assenting to this plan to be paid partly in cash and partly in stocks.

Before the property was put on sale an attorney representing Fred F. Squire and Frank O. Squire made a statement in which he said that F. G. Howditch, the assignee, was in error when he announced that the good will would go with the sale. The Messrs. Squire, he said, would deny the right of purchasers to use the name of the John P. Squire Company.

Fred H. Williams, representing Mrs. Kate I. Mullen, a daughter of the late John P. Squire, also gave notice that certain rights in the Squire estate were entirely separate from the business of the corporation. The property sold includes that held by the allied companies of the concern in New England, except those which had disposed of their business since the Squire company went into the hands of an assignee. The sale affects the property in Lowell, Mass. and Bangor, Maine.

After this sale, the right, title and interest which F. O. Squire held in real estate in Cambridge, Somerville and other places was knocked down to the re-organization committee for $130,000.

**Rapid Progress on the Shamrock.**

GLASGOW, Feb. 18.—The protest of Mr. George L. Watson against the slow progress of the work on the Shamrock II has had good effect, and during the past week the yacht has grown at a remarkable rate. Quite two thirds of her outer plating is now in place, rivetted up and smoothed off. The plates are of manganese bronze three eighths of an inch in thickness and varying from two feet to three and a half feet in width.


FEBRUARY 18, 1901.

**IRON BEDS**

Have gained such a popularity that they are now used almost to the exclusion of the wooden ones. Our trade in furniture having so increased we felt justified in buying an enormous quantity of iron beds for the coming spring. Before the arrival of these newly-bought beds, which we expect to receive in eight or ten days, we have decided to close out the iron beds and springs left over from last season, hence we will sell the iron beds regardless of their former prices,

**At $6 each.**

Some of them are worth fully 50 per cent more.

**18 strong, comfortable Woven Wire Springs at $1 only.**

The cheapest were $1.50.

**Kazanjian & Co.**

Telephone. 140, 142 & 144 Bellevue Avenue.


# Second Edition

## TO FREE KANSAS.

### Home Defenders Go Forth in God's Name.

**Mrs. Nation Makes an Appeal for Aid in Her Work.**

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 18.—Reports that Mrs. Nation and her company of "home defenders" would today continue their campaign against "joints" proved to be premature, and this morning it was announced that after a conference with her comrades Mrs. Nation had decided to remain inactive for a brief period. A close watch was placed on all places suspected of violating the prohibition law and the "home defenders" declared that they will move on the slightest sign of liquor selling.

Mrs. Nation had her preliminary hearing in the city court this morning on various charges preferred for the damage done by her little army yesterday.

A peace warrant sworn out by the proprietors of a cold storage company was served on Mrs. Nation during the morning. She was cited to appear at 1:30 p. m. to answer for the destruction of liquors and bar fixtures yesterday in the storage house.

Mrs. Nation issued the following statement today:

"Headquarters of the Home Defenders, February 18, 1901. We desire that we may have the aid and names of all men and women of any color or clime to be of us. Our motive shall be Nehemiah IV:14: 'And I looked and rose up and said unto the nobles and to the rulers and to the rest of the people: Be not afraid of them: remember the Lord your God which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses!' which is, down with this supineness of hell—'non-resistance'—the paralysis Satan is infusing into the deluded sons and daughters of God, in order that He may sow the tares while they slumber. We have proved that the command of Jesus is the only safe way, 'Resist the devil and he will flee.' Non-resist and he is bold and defiant.

"This army of home defenders declares its intent in its name. We are the fathers and mothers who, as God's host, have come to the help of the Lord against the mighty and we are to withstand the fiery darts of the wicked with the shield of faith. We demand defense and will have it. No whiskey, no tobacco or profanity shall defile our hearthstones. No man or woman who uses any of these defilements shall or need ask to serve us. We will be your brother to help you to cleanse yourself from the filthiness of the flesh, but you need our assistance. We cannot use you in our business till you clean up. We are going to place before the people men and women who must be examples of virtue and strength, who shall serve as to reward good and punish evil. 'Happy is that people whose God is the Lord, yea happy is that people in such a case.'

"Kansas shall be free and we will see her on a hill that her light may go to every dark corner of the earth. 'Come with us and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning such a people.'"

### DEFEND THEIR CAUSE.

**Officials of a Kansas City Hold Temperance People Responsible.**

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 18.—A mass meeting of 2,000 persons was held yesterday in the interest of temperance. Speeches were made by the city and county officials and other prominent citizens. The officials defended their administration of affairs in regard to saloons, and stated that the attitude of the temperance people was responsible for the condition that existed now. During the day seven joint keepers, three of whom are women, were arrested.

### MRS. NATION CRITICISED.

**Her Methods Not Those Which Miss Willard Would Have Adopted.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—At memorial services held in honor of Frances E. Willard in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Kansas City, president of the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union and recording secretary of the National Union, mildly criticised the methods pursued by Carrie Nation in Kansas. She said:

"Frances Willard was an optimist. Show as so gentle that the destruction of property never occurred to her. If liquor was to have been poured into the street, as in Kansas a few weeks ago, it would have been done solely by the order of the owner had Frances Willard had charge of things.

### SHELDON'S REMEDY.

**Kansas Should Elect Men to Office Who Will Do Their Duty.**

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary John Willis Baer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor today received a letter from Rev. C. M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kas., the well known preacher and writer, in which Dr. Sheldon refers to Mrs. Nation. Dr. Sheldon in the letter said:

"I do not believe in mob violence, and while saying that I do not either condemn or pass judgment upon Mrs. Nation, I do not mean to say, by that, that I feel called upon to use any form of violence myself. I am not at all in sympathy with the use of force to effect what the law can do through its regularly appointed officers. We have it within our power here in Kansas to elect men to office who will do their duty. I have always insisted upon it and preached last Sunday, as strongly as I knew how, upon the necessity of electing the right men as the only permanent remedy for any lawless condition. Our civilization is a failure and we go back to revolution unless we have demonstrated our ability to regulate our affairs through the right process of law. When the temperance people or good people of the different parties once unite to do this, there will be no excuse for either individuals or communities to take the law in their own hands."

### PLAYING A WAITING GAME.

**Carnegie Minority Will Guard Its Interests in the Big Deal.**

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 18.—A definite statement that negotiations for the amalgamation of the Carnegie company and the other steel companies heretofore mentioned in the proposed combine have been satisfactorily completed is expected before the middle of this week. H. C. Frick spent Sunday at home and returned to New York last night, intending to remain until the deal is finally closed.

It is said that the Carnegie minority is playing a watchful, waiting game, and Henry Phipps, Jr., and Mr. Frick are representing, at the scene of the negotiations, the 25 per cent held by the minority. No plan of action has been mapped out, as the minority has so far received assurances of fair and equitable treatment. Should the reverse take place, however, the stockholders, representing 25 per cent of the $320,000,000 of stock and bonds, will stand together and fight. All talk of entering suits to block the consummation of the combination is denied here.

### TO FORCE HIGHER WAGES.

**Silk Workers of Paterson Adopt Strong Resolutions.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Herald says: Two meetings just held by the silk workers of Paterson are likely to change the entire silk situation. Every mill in the city was represented, and resolutions were adopted intended to force the manufacturers to pay more wages just as soon as they begin to fill the new orders that are being taken.

Wages paid now are said to be from 30 to 40 per cent lower than the scale agreed upon by the manufacturers after the great strike of 1894. The weavers are sanguine that most of the manufacturers will grant a raise to begin with, and that no general strike will ensue.

Representatives of the employes of silk mills in Scranton, Penn., have arrived in Paterson to induce the Paterson weavers not to work on any goods that the Scranton firm is sending from its mill to have finished in the Paterson mill. The committee met a number of the weavers, but has not yet been able to see the shop committee.

A meeting of the weavers in Paterson will be held tomorrow, and action on the request of the Scranton strikers will be considered. The weavers say that it will be granted. This would practically mean a general tie-up in Paterson, and, working in conjunction with the weavers in Pennsylvania, would cause the biggest silk strike that the country ever knew.

### PEASLEE RE-SENTENCED.

**Had Already Served Thirteen Months When Exceptions Were Allowed.**

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 18.—Lincoln B. Peaslee, who about two years ago was convicted of attempted arson at Beverly Farms, in trying to burn his factory in that place to obtain insurance, was before Judge Hopkins of the superior court here today for re-sentence.

Peaslee, who was sentenced to not less than two and a half years or more than four years in state prison had served one year and one month when his exceptions were allowed, and he was brought back here under re-arrest. The indictment was changed so that it charged Peaslee with inciting one Walter J. Clark to set the fire.

Peaslee pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the house of correction. The fact that he already had served one year and one month in state prison was taken into consideration in imposing sentence. This is the first case under the new law permitting a man's sentence before his exceptions have been finally passed upon.

**Eclipse Party to Sail Tomorrow.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The William H. Crocker expedition from the Lick observatory to observe in Sumatra the total eclipse of the sun, May 17, will sail from San Francisco tomorrow. The expedition is in charge of Assistant Astronomer C. D. Perrine.

**A Chilian Presidential Convention.**

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Feb. 18, via Galveston, Texas.—The Liberal candidate at the next presidential election will be decided upon at a convention to be held March 8, at which past and present congressmen will participate.

**Death of Dr. Jacob B. Graw.**

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 18.—Rev. Dr. Jacob B. Graw, one of the most prominent ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church in south New Jersey and presiding elder of the Bridgeton district, died here today. Dr. Graw entered the United States service as chaplain in 1861 and served throughout the war.

### TO REWARD SANTIAGO HEROES.

**Bill for Two Vice Admirals and Thanks to Sampson and His Men.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Only a few Senators being in the chamber when the Senate convened today, Mr. Pettigrew suggested the absence of a quorum. Forty-five Senators, a quorum, responded. In pursuance of previous notice, Mr. Petrus of Alabama then addressed the Senate in opposition to the ship subsidy bill.

Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs, introduced a bill for the revival of the grade of vice admiral in the navy and authorizing the President to appoint two rear admirals to that office. The bill is in the interest of Admirals Sampson and Schley and is intended to aid in solving the problem of their promotion as well as the promotion of other officers who served with them in the Spanish war.

Senator Hale also introduced the following joint resolution of thanks to Admiral Sampson, in accordance with the President's recent recommendation:

"Section 1—That in accordance with the provisions of section 1,508 of the Revised Statutes the thanks of the Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N., commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station during the late war with Spain, and to the officers and men under his command, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy and in carrying on the blockade and naval campaigns on the Cuban coast resulting in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898.

"Section 2—That the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be promulgated and to communicate the same to Rear Admiral Sampson and to the officers and men of his late command."

Both measures were prepared at the Navy Department.

**House Passes the St. Louis Exposition Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House today Mr. Tawney, chairman of the special committee on the Louisiana purchase exposition, moved the passage of the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition, under suspension of the rules. The bill passed by a vote of 191 to 11.

### THREE TRAINS COLLIDE.

**Engineer, Fireman and Brakeman Killed on the New York Central.**

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 18.—A serious wreck occurred on the Mohawk division of the New York Central at Akin, three miles west of this city, early this morning. A west-bound pick-up was backing from a siding to track No. 2 when an east-bound freight crashed head on into the engine. Simultaneously a fast west-bound freight on track 2 crashed into the side of the other west-bound freight. Engineer E. Bridenbecker and Fireman Bolge, both of Syracuse, were instantly killed, as was also Brakeman Arthur Yoran of Albany. Engineer William Travers of the east-bound train had a leg fractured and Fireman James Coughlin sustained a fractured skull.

The three engines were badly wrecked and about 30 cars were derailed, several being dumped into the Mohawk river. The wrecking crews of the three Mohawk Valley divisions were called out and will be kept busy all day. It is expected that one track will be opened for traffic by noon. In the meantime all Central trains have been run over the West Shore from Utica to Huffmans.

### ENGINEER KILLED.

**Express Train Wrecked by a Derailed Freight Car.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The south-bound express train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, which left here at 12:20 this morning, was wrecked a short distance below Northeast, Md., early this morning by crashing into a derailed freight car. Engineer Edward Mead, aged 43 years, of Wilmington, was instantly killed, and Fireman George W. Miers of Ridley Park, Penn., had both feet crushed and sustained a fracture of the leg. None of the passengers were injured. The baggage car, mail car and three passenger coaches were thrown from the track and traffic was impeded for several hours.

As the express train was passing the freight, the latter being on the north-bound track, the axle on one of the freight cars broke, throwing the car in front of the passenger train, and causing the accident.

**Reducing the Charlestown Navy Yard Force.**

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—A wholesale reduction in the working force at the Charlestown navy yard is contemplated within a few days. The reduction is not due to the lack of work, but to lack of the necessary money with which to carry it on. About 25 boat builders were laid off today.

**Cleveland's Princeton Lectures.**

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Official announcement was made here today that ex-President Cleveland's two lectures to be given under the Stafford Little lectureship will be delivered in Alexander hall on the evenings of March 27 and 28 respectively. The subjects of the lectures have not been announced but both lectures will thoroughly discuss the Venezuelan question.


**Heavy Trousers** In weights that keep the life in a man these wintry days. These trouserings are the best grade imported, and should wear many seasons.

**Commerford,**

218 Thames Street.



**Packages of FINE CIGARS!**

**Brunswick's,**
12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

**Cosmopole,**
25 in a box, $1.50.

**83's, P.O. Square and Bossy,**
25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,
306 THAMES STREET.



**Copper Stocks.**

The Boston copper market has become very active, and we are told of higher prices to come in that market. Our Boston correspondents, Messrs. Towle & Fitzgerald, are members of the Boston and New York Stock Exchange, which enables us to give our customers the very best service. We are the only brokerage house in Newport who will buy and sell for cash or margin any stock listed on the Boston Stock Exchange. You should write or telephone us at once for particulars on some of these copper stocks.

E. L. DOUCETTE & CO.,
233 THAMES STREET.

Private wires between New York and Boston.


### TO INSPIRE WHOLESOME DREAD.

**Object of the Allied Expedition to Clear Chi Li Province of Soldiers.**

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a despatch from Pekin which explains that Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee's new expedition is intended to finally clear the province of Chi Li of Chinese soldiers and produce a wholesome dread among the Chinese. The German commissariat department has ordered 1,000 transport wagons to be ready within 18 days.

### APPEALS TO THE KING.

**Kruger Said to Have Asked Consideration for the Boer Cause.**

LONDON, Feb. 18.—There is an unconfirmed rumor here that President Kruger has drafted a personal letter to King Edward setting forth the Boer case and asking for His Majesty's consideration.

**Denied in London.**

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The foreign office here declares the statement that Mr. Kruger has asked Great Britain to set forth the terms upon which peace will be announced in South Africa to be quite untrue.

**Shot While Defending Himself Against Highwaymen.**

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—M. Hecke of this city was shot while defending himself from being robbed by three negro highwaymen at McKee's Rocks, near here, shortly after midnight. He died this morning. Two negroes were arrested by the police and are being held on suspicion.

**To Bring Porto Rican Soldiers to the Inauguration.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Orders were issued at the War Department today for transport Rawlins, which has just arrived in New York from Cuba, to proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, for the purpose of bringing to the United States the Porto Rican battalion which is to take part in the inauguration ceremonies in this city.

**Two Transports Sail from Manila.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—General MacArthur has informed the War Department that transports Hancock and Kilpatrick left Manila yesterday for the United States. The Hancock has the Thirtieth volunteer infantry on board and the Kilpatrick carries 401 sick soldiers.


**POWELL'S Bronchial Troches.**

Excellent for any Throat Irritation.

POWELL'S DRUG STORE,
COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.



**Alterations**

Going on. Need room and lots of it.

$7.50,
$8.00,
$9.00,
$10.00

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**$5.50.**

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

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We intend to do a large pattern business this year, for the reason that

**STANDARD PATTERNS.**

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To those who never used "STANDARD PATTERNS" we ask them to give them one trial; after that we feel sure you will be a steady buyer of them.

# This Morning's News.

## TO RESUME MILITARY OPERATIONS

### Count Von Waldersee Summons the Allies to Take the Field.

PEKIN, Feb. 17.—A few days ago Count von Waldersee wrote to the generals under his supervision, notifying them to have all their available troops ready in two weeks for an expedition lasting 80 days. Today General Chaffee and General Voyron, the French commander, received letters asking for their co-operation and expressing a desire to know what forces they can spare. In commencing his letter to General Chaffee, Count von Waldersee says:

"Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the negotiations for peace and also to circumstances rendering such a course desirable, it probably will be necessary to resume military operations on a large scale, especially toward the west."

It is not thought likely that General Chaffee will agree to such a plan without instructions from Washington. The French commander, however, is expected to do so.

Count von Waldersee's plans contemplate offering the command of the expedition in the first instance to Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander, but it is believed that, in view of his recent illness, General Gaselee will inform Count von Waldersee that he is unable to accept the command. In that event it will be offered to General Voyron, provided the French fall in with the arrangement, which Count von Waldersee believes will be the case. Such an offer to General Voyron would have the effect, it is thought, of overcoming the differences which have existed between the French and Germans because it would be a demonstration of Count von Waldersee's confidence in the military ability of the French contingent.

Ere long an announcement is expected that the destination of the proposed expedition is Sianfu. The foreign envoys believe its object to be to compel the Chinese to accept the terms of the powers. It is thought that when it becomes known that the expedition has started, the imperial court will hasten to comply immediately with all the demands of the joint note.

The military are much elated at the prospect of civil service. Many believe the Chinese army will strive to the uttermost to protect the province of Shensi against invasion.

## KITCHENER AT THE HEAD.

### With His Staff Ready for the Chase of General Dewet.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from De Aar, dated February 16, confirms the report of the arrival there of Lord Kitchener and his staff to superintend the chase of General Dewet. The correspondent says: "Dewet's force is now denuded of almost all transport vehicles, and his horses are exhausted."

The Times correspondent at De Aar confirms the report that Dewet's commando is "extremely exhausted" and "harassed on all sides." He adds: "Unfortunately the heavy rains have handicapped the movements of British troops from the north. The country is reduced to a swamp. The rise of the Orange river behind the Boers, which ought to have been an advantage, has only prevented the co-operation of General Bruce Hamilton's column on the enemy's rear.

"The invaders get sympathy, but few recruits except mere youths. They are mainly armed with Lee-Metfords."

Despatches from Pretoria announce that the Carolina commando has broken through General French's cordon westward.

The war office has made the following announcement:

"Lord Kitchener having expressed a desire for a financial assistant in view of the heavy expenditure proceeding in South Africa, the secretary of state for war has appointed Mr. Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson, under-secretary of state for war, to proceed to South Africa and to act temporarily as financial advisor to Lord Kitchener. Mr. Wilson will leave Saturday."

## NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN.

### Sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States Off.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Daily Mail says:

"The Danish government has evidently broken all dealings with the United States regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies. This is due to a satisfactory offer made by the Danish East Asiatic Steamship Company to assist and, in the future, to administer the islands. The American government has been notified as to this decision."

## SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

### Anti-Clerical Disturbances Reported in Some Quarters.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—At the cabinet council last Friday the ministry's resignation was drawn up and it was handed to the queen regent Saturday. Nothing, however, has yet been settled, although the Madrid papers are suggesting the possible personnel of a Silvela cabinet.

The Valencia newspapers assert that anti-clerical demonstrations occurred Thursday last at Sueca and Jativa. In the former town a mob marched through the streets to the Jesuit convent and tore down the name-plates. Fifteen hundred demonstrators paraded in Jativa, bearing black flags and shouting "Death to the Jesuits." They were dispersed by gendarmes.

This morning all the coachmen of the hired carriages in Madrid went on strike, and General Weyler had the president of the Coachmen's Society arrested.

All the persons arrested for participating in the demonstrations against the Jesuits and against the royal marriage have been liberated.

## EMPRESS FREDERICK'S HEALTH.

### Believed That the End Is Expected Within a Few Weeks.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The reports as to the condition of Dowager Empress Frederick, who is ill at Cronberg, are quite contradictory. The Lokal Anzeiger prints a despatch from Homburg asserting that her condition is satisfactory; that Dr. Renvers, a Berlin specialist, who was called to attend her some weeks ago, has not been to Homburg for three weeks, and that her private physician attended a ball last evening. A Berlin news agency corroborates the statement that her condition is quite satisfactory.

On the other hand, the British embassy takes a very serious view of the situation, believing that Emperor William is remaining at Cronberg in anticipation of a fatal issue, and refusing to believe the reports that the dowager empress goes out driving daily.

From private sources, it is ascertained that the end is expected in a few weeks at the latest.

## NEW ALASKA TROUBLE.

### Rich Deposits of Gold Found on Debated Territory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Reports have reached this city that rich gold deposits have been found in that section of Alaska formerly regarded as United States territory, but which, under the modus vivendi, has been transferred to British Columbia.

These discoveries and the filing of claims by American miners to locations in territory now held by the British are likely to add further complications to the Alaskan boundary dispute. President McKinley has already received petitions from American miners in what is known as the Porcupine region, and Secretary Hay has assured the petitioners that such rights as they held before the modus vivendi will be preserved. There will, however, undoubtedly be some contention as to the status of claims located in the disputed strip since October, 1899, when the modus vivendi went into effect, and of other claims to be located in a new section which many prospectors are preparing to invade this spring.

Under the terms of the temporary arrangement with Great Britain, a large slice of territory at the head of the Lynn canal, in the vicinity of Skaguay and Dyea, which has been under the United States flag since its settlement by the whites, has been passed over to British control. To the north and west a wild region exists, to which prospectors are now turning their attention.

It is alleged by American miners that while our government was in ignorance of the fact that gold in paying quantities existed in the section surrendered, the British were better informed. It is now said that within 45 miles of the village of Haines, and about the same distance from Klukwan, three creeks have been found whose gold deposits equal those of the Klondike. One of these rivulets has been named Bear creek, while another is called Clear creek. These two streams empty into the Porcupine river, and are near the head of Chilat inlet. The nearest point reached by steamer is Haines, though it is said that three lines of steamers will run to Klukwan as soon as navigation opens.

## PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The B. supper and entertainment given at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage Saturday evening were the most successful of any given by the League. The six rooms on the lower floor contained as many persons as could be comfortably accommodated, quite a number being present from Tiverton. The bill of fare was scalloped bivalves, beans, beef, beets, butter cake, bramables, blanc mange, coffee and tea. Each one paid for his supper according to the number of letters in his name, and all pronounced it one of the best of the kind. The literary program follows: Violin solo, by Mr. Herbert Russell, accompanied by Mrs. William F. Brayton; recitation, "Dot's Christmas," by Miss Myra Manchester of Tiverton; reading, "An Old-Time Debating Society," by Mr. Wilson, principal of the Osborne School, Tiverton; violin solo, by Mr. Russell, Mrs. Brayton accompanist; vocal solo, "Laddie," Miss Carrie Anthony, Miss Kate L. Durfee accompanist. A letter was read from Mr. Marion S. Olivea of Newport, a member of the Portsmouth League; vocal solo, "Love's Sorrow," by Miss Gertrude Cottrell of Tiverton, Miss Durfee accompanist; recitation, "In 1813," by Mr. Robert M. Wyatt of Tiverton; solo, "Sing me a song of the South," by Miss Cottrell; recitation, "Miss Edith Helps Along," by Miss Myra Manchester; reading, "The Conqueror's Grave," by Mr. Wilson; recitation, "Ephraim's Sprucing-up," by Mr. Wyatt; singing. The amount received was $20.20. The shortest name was John Hedly, and the longest Adelaide Victoria Louisa Dennis.

The electric cars ran throughout the day Saturday on hour time only, on account of the bursting of a pipe at the power house, and in the evening some trips were missed.

Mrs. John W. Tallman, who has been caring for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Chester B. Tallman of Newport, has returned home, leaving her much improved.

Mr. John Hanbly of Cambridgeport, Mass., formerly of this town, sustained an apoplectic shock more than a week ago, from which he has not rallied. He has many relatives in Portsmouth.

Mrs. Arthur P. Angell of Providence and her mother, Mrs. Conner A. Easterbrooks of Newport, were in town Sunday, calling on friends.

Mrs. Samuel H. Dyer and Mrs. George A. Wyatt spent Saturday in Newport.

The report of the school term ending February 15 in district No. 1, Miss Henrietta Brayton teacher, is as follows: Number of pupils enrolled, 21; average daily attendance, 16.6. Cyril Durfee was neither tardy nor absent during the term. Bessie Cratcher and Sadie Huling did not miss in spelling during the term, and have missed only one word in a year. This school being the only one in town that has neither flag staff nor flag, the teacher and pupils are hoping for the passing of the bill before the General Assembly requiring the towns to supply all not furnished with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner J. Lawton entertained a whist party Saturday evening. Miss Grace Hicks took the first prize, a bouquet of pink and white carnations, and Miss Etta Sisson the consolation prize, a bouquet of pinks, both from Mr. Lawton's greenhouses. Ice cream and cake were served.

Mrs. Edward DeBois has gone to Taunton to visit her son, Mr. John DeBois.

The union evangelistic meetings will begin Tuesday evening.

Mrs. John Hargraves of Fall River has been guest of her sister, Mrs. William B. Clarke.

Postmaster Marvel furnishes the following weather statistics for the week ending Saturday, February 16: Highest temperature, 40 degrees, February 10; lowest temperature, 8 degrees, February 11, average temperature, 22 degrees.

## TOPEKA'S LIVELY SUNDAY.

### Mrs. Nation Arrested Four Times and Released.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Carrie Nation has given this city more genuine excitement today than can be remembered by the oldest inhabitants. She succeeded in having the contents of a "joint" smashed, broke into a cold storage plant where several fine bars had been stored away for safety, and demolished them; addressed a large mass meeting of men and women, and was arrested four times, the last time being when she emerged from the church where the mass meeting had been held. This evening Mrs. Nation announced that she will begin tomorrow morning where she left off today, and will not rest until all the joints in Topeka have been closed.

Mrs. Nation started from the state house grounds this morning, at the head of 500 men and women, all armed with hatchets and axes, and moved on the joints of the city. Nobody but the leaders knew what plans she had laid. In the crowd there were a large number of students of Washburn College, ministers of the city churches and professional and business men.

The crowd marched in perfect military order, the men and women following their recognized leader, whom they seemed to trust implicitly. The company marched down Kansas avenue, to the place on East Seventh street kept by Ed. Murphy, where the work of demolition was begun.

Mrs. Nation, brandishing a new hatchet, headed the onslaught, uttering words of deprecation against the joint keepers as she sent her weapon through the first plate glass window. Others followed her lead quickly. Amid the shouts of the crusaders and the dictatorial commands of the policemen present, trying to protect the property, glass was soon crashing to the ground on all sides. Next the door was smashed in with an axe, and the beer kegs, bottles, mirrors and everything smashable were attacked. Hardly five minutes after Mrs. Nation had begun smashing, what was once a well-furnished saloon was in complete ruins.

Her work over, Mrs. Nation emerged from the place and was arrested. She went along with the officer, followed by her band and the crowd that had gathered. At the police station she was released promptly, and hurried back to her work. She entered a livery barn, in which bars had been stored and smashed them.

Then, at the head of 25 of her followers, she went to the Mozer cold storage plant and began a search for some liquor which she thought had been stored there. This time she was arrested by the county authorities, and was taken to the jail in a patrol wagon.

It was afternoon before she was released from jail on bond, and after taking dinner with Sheriff Cook she went to the First Christian Church, where she was accosted by an officer with a warrant, and taken to the county jail again. She stayed this time two hours, and finally her bond was signed by one of the joint keepers of the city, a prominent negro politician.

The gathering of the crusaders at the state house grounds before daylight was conducted with the utmost secrecy. Very few knew about the intended raid, except those who were going to take part in it. At 4:30 o'clock silent forms were hurrying across the diagonal walks and the lawns of the state house square to the big building in which the business of the state is transacted. At every point of entrance to the grounds sentinels of the "army" were posted. These arrested each comer in true military style, and obliged him to give an account of himself. If he wore a white handkerchief around his neck it was all right, and he was allowed to proceed.

The citizens' committee appointed at the Law and Order meeting, last Sunday, has made the following report of the results of the crusade in Topeka during the last week:

Practically all of the saloon keepers have respected your ultimatum by closing their places of business and removing their bars and fixtures, but have stored these in the city and vicinity, instead of shipping them out, as requested.

All the liquor on hand has evidently been hidden or stored, except about 10 barrels of whiskey shipped back to Kansas City.

Sales are limited to two or three places in out of the way localities, and to a few boot-leggers supplied by wholesalers outside city limits.

Summarizing the situation at this time, we would say that liquor sales have practically ceased, that liquors, bars and fixtures have been generally stored in the city, that the district court has granted 18 injunctions against saloon keepers, and other injunctions are now before the judge for action; the attorney-general has appointed a prosecuting officer for Shawnee county; that the police department is active and alert, and that the legislature promises needed legislation for better law enforcement.

These are some of the fruits of the mass meeting of February 10, and the law and order citizens can congratulate themselves that great good has been accomplished.

## AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

The British organizations of the state united in honoring the memory of Queen Victoria at Pawtucket yesterday afternoon. A parade in which nearly 1,000 members of the different societies participated preceded the services proper, which were held at St. Paul's Church. It was a fitting tribute to the late sovereign. The order of exercises at the church was carefully prepared, with the result that no more impressive ceremonials were ever held in the historic edifice. The sermon was by Rev. Marion Law, his theme being "The Majesty of Greatness."

The firemen who responded to the alarm from box 231 in Providence yesterday morning had an unusually trying experience. The call was sent in for a fire in the basement of John Scheminger's saloon, on the corner of Snow and Chapel streets, and after they got to the place there were two explosions of acetylene gas. At each explosion several of the men were thrown down, but the injuries received were slight. All the men were on duty in the afternoon. The cause of the explosions was the handling of an acetylene gas generator, which Mr. Scheminger had placed in his basement several weeks ago. The machine was put in by the Rhode Island Carbide Gas Company and Mr. Lytle, the local manager, had charge of it up to Saturday night, when it was officially turned over to Mr. Scheminger, on his statement that he thoroughly understood it.

The strike of longshoremen who have been employed at the wharf of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company in Providence is still on, and the places of the men who make demands the company is unwilling to grant will be filled. There were between 100 and 125 of the longshoremen who have been in the habit of getting work at the Merchants and Miners wharf who refused to work on the New Orleans Saturday until a more satisfactory arrangement with them had been accomplished. W. P. Coria, agent for the company, was at Block Island when the men reached this division. There are about 55 longshoremen regularly in the employ of the company at a stipulated weekly salary, with extra pay for overtime. Mr. Coria came back Saturday night, and before 6 o'clock yesterday morning he had a consultation with the strikers, the upshot of which was that no terms could be agreed on, and Mr. Coria decided to advertise for men to take the places of the strikers.

At the New Jerusalem Church, Bridgewater, Mass., yesterday morning, Rev. George S. Wheeler, the pastor, at the close of his sermon, read his letter of resignation, to take effect March 17. Mr. Wheeler recently received a call to a New Jerusalem church in Providence, which he has decided to accept.

Textile Hall in Olneyville was crowded yesterday at the mass meeting of weavers called to consider the proposed abolishment of premiums for extra harnesses and shuttles heretofore paid at the National Providence mills. It being a mixed meeting of non-union, as well as union, weavers, no decisive action was taken. A resolution protesting against the reduction as unnecessary was adopted unanimously. The matter will now be taken up by the grievance committee of the Textile Union, but before any action can be taken it will have to be considered by the executive board of the union, and after that submitted in a general meeting of the union.

## THE NEW CENTURY "PUNCH."

[James Walter Smith, in Literary Era.]

Tenniel, the aged, has gone; Linley Sambourne, the middle-aged, has taken his place, and Raven Hill, the youthful, has at last won his seat at the Punch table. That epitomizes the recrudescence of our famous funny weekly. Many people sneer at Punch, and the Americans have good reason for their sneers. To them the paper is intolerably dull. But when the history of the last century is written, the deeds done by Punch will have a high place. It has been a political and social power of no mean order, and the cartoons of Sir John Tenniel, who at a green old age has retired, will be set down in the record of great deeds. I am now looking at it, of course, from the English point of view. Hardly a week passed in Sir John's palmy days when his "weekly cartoon" did not directly influence legislation and social reform to a degree little known in these modern days. The only case I can remember that parallels it is that of Thomas Nast, when, a quarter of a century ago, he burst the bloated Tweed ring with one prick of his potent pencil. Without any exaggeration of sentiment, I can say that thousands and thousands of people in the British Isles are today sorry that Tenniel will be seen no more in Punch. But they will welcome the new blood that has been infused into that paper, and will hope that its promise to be funny will be really kept.

## THOMAS JEFFERSON AS A LETTER-WRITER.

[Chicago Record.]

Mr. Jefferson probably wrote more letters with his own hand than any other public man that ever lived. The extent of his correspondence may be inferred from the fact that 25,000 letters, neatly folded and briefed, were preserved by him and found carefully filed away at the time of his death, with copies of the replies sent to more than 16,000. These, however, were only a small portion of his correspondence, as he retained only those he considered of future usefulness or importance. Stenography was not invented at that time. Every one of his letters was written by hand, and with great care, although after breaking his wrist while minister to France it became a great labor to him. His penmanship was small, plain and legible, every letter being perfectly formed, and his account books are kept in so small a hand that many of the pages cannot be read without a magnifying glass.

Jefferson was ambidextrous. He could write equally well with either hand. When his wrist was broken he learned to write with his left hand, which became as skillful as the other. It would have been impossible for him to have carried on his extensive correspondence without being able to relieve his right hand at intervals.


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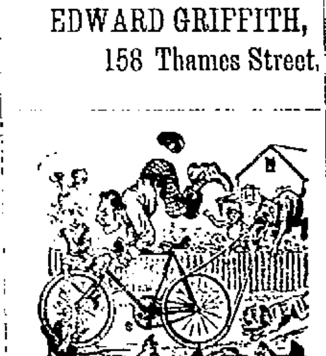


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Vinol acts upon the stomach in a beneficial way, enabling it to obtain for itself the necessary ingredients from the food that is taken into it to build up the pure healthy body and increase the weight.

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With many such testimonials as the above coming before us, it is not strange that we endorse Vinol as strongly as we do. We unhesitatingly agree to return to any one who has taken Vinol and is not satisfied that it has accomplished all that we claim for it every cent that they have paid us for this remedy.

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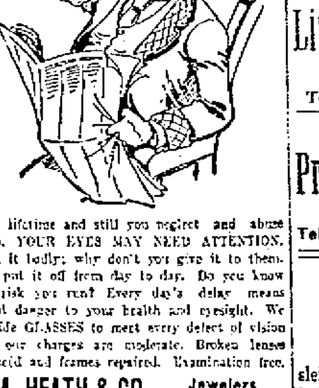


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## AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

### Harcourt Comedy Company Here All the Week.

The Harcourt Comedy Company will present a number of attractive plays at the Opera House this week, with evening and matinee performances, the former beginning tonight and the latter tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Ethel Fuller, who will appear in all the leading roles, comes with a full knowledge of the requirements of her art, and the ability to give adequate expression to the salient points of the characters she personates. The supporting company, which Manager Charles K. Harris has secured, is said to be a strong one.

Miss Annie Russell in "A Royal Family" will be the attraction at the Providence Opera House this week. At the Empire the English melodrama, "Man's Enemy" will be presented. Della Fox will head the vaudeville bill at Keith's, and burlesque will still be the attraction at the Westminster and Olympic.

The new attractions at the Boston theatres this week include William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes" at the Hollis Street Theatre, "The Burgomaster" at the Columbia, Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in "My Lady Dainty" at the Park, and "The Little Minister" at the Castle Square. "The Old Homestead" at the Boston, Ada Rehan in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" at the Museum and "Way Down East" at the Tremont enter upon the last week of their engagements. "Ben Hur" continues to draw large audiences at the Colonial.

The New York theatres offer no new attractions this week. The grand opera program at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Lucia;" Wednesday, "Die Meistersinger;" Friday, "Tosca;" Saturday afternoon, "Lohengrin;" Saturday evening, "Les Huguenots."

One of the greatest successes of the present season has been achieved by Miss Annie Russell in Captain R. Marshall's romantic comedy, "A Royal Family." This is the attraction which the Providence Opera House will offer during this week. Miss Russell is in her third season as a star. Charles Frohman, her manager, has provided her with a different play each season and every one has proved to be a great triumph for the actress. Miss Russell and "A Royal Family" attracted to the Lyceum Theatre in New York larger audiences than the house could accommodate. She gave nearly 200 performances there, and not a single one had less than a standing-room audience. So enormous was the demand for the attraction, even in its closing weeks, that extra matinees could not suffice to break the record of standing room business.

A new opera is being written for Alice Nielsen, and it is probable that she will not go to London this year.

It is definitely announced that Paderewski's new opera, "Manru," will be produced at the Dresden Royal Theatre near the end of May.

This is the last week of Miss Mary Mannering's engagement at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in "Janice Meredith" and of Henry Miller's in "Richard Savage" at the Lyceum.

"Way Down East" bids fair to have a rival in "Lover's Lane," the Clyde Fitch play which W. A. Brady has just produced at the Manhattan Theatre in New York.

The Pacific coast tour of Louis James and Katharine Kidder in the revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" has proved very successful. In San Francisco the houses were large and fashionable and standing room was at a premium.

Miss Bertha Galland will make her first appearance as a star in New York next September, at the Lyceum Theatre. She will have a new play.

Miss Virginia Harned will appear as a star next season in "Alice of Old Vincennes," under the direction of Mr. Charles Frohman. The dramatization of Maurice Thompson's novel will be made by Mr. Edward E. Rose. Miss Harned will finish out this season and appear for a short time next autumn as a co-star with her husband, Mr. E. H. Sothern.

Miss Martha Morton is at work upon an American society comedy for Daniel Frohman's stock company. It will be produced at Daly's Theatre next winter. The cast will include Miss Hilda Spong, Miss Cecilia Loftus, Mrs. Walcott, Mrs. Whiffen, Miss Beatrice Morgan, Miss Skipworth and Messrs. William Courtenay, Grant Stewart and Walcot.

Miss Olga Nethersole is still resting at the Hoffman House in New York, and gaining strength for the surgical operation which she must undergo shortly.

Miss Hilda Clarke, prima donna of the Bostonians, was able to leave her hotel in Kansas City, Mo., last week for the first time since Christmas, when she met with an injury to her knee, stumbling on a Denver sidewalk. She will rejoin her company March 19 at Washington.

"The Girl from Up There," with Miss Edna May in the leading role, will open in London about the middle of April. The company will contain eighty people, and will be the largest organization in numbers that has ever been sent abroad from New York. The play will be presented on March 4 in Brooklyn, and arrangements are now under way for the company to return to New York for a fortnight prior to its sailing for London.

Maude Adams is to be seen in New York next October in a revival of "As You Like It." She will also appear in "Peg Woffington" and in a new play by J. M. Barrie.

Archibald Clavering Gunter's latest novel, "Tangled Flags," will probably be dramatized for Henry Miller.

Anna Held will open next season in a new play by H. B. Smith in New York.

"Robert of Sicily," a new romantic drama, by Grace Livingston Furniss, is to be produced in New York early next month. Joseph Haworth is to play the leading role.

David Belasco's decision to put "Madame Butterfly," with Valerie Bergere and the original cast into vaudeville, has attracted wide attention, and may be the forerunner of quite an innovation in that form of entertainment, as the little play lasts more than an hour.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell LeMoyne's new play by F. Marion Crawford deals with the life of the "Widow Scarron," Madame de Maintenon, the beautiful favorite and wife of Louis XIV of France. The play will be produced for the first time in Boston in the fall.

Miss Ada Rehan, supported by a large and carefully selected company, will be seen in Paul Kester's new comedy, "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," at the Providence Opera House Monday evening March 4.

William Gillette is one of the most successful playwrights of the present day. He has to his credit farce, comedy, drama and spectacular things. He has written the two greatest war dramas ever produced in this country, and at the present time there are no less than six of his plays being performed nightly in this country and in England.

More famous players than were ever before combined in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" have been engaged by William A. Brady for his mammoth spectacular revival of the ante-bellum drama at the New York Academy of Music, March 4. The cast includes Wilton Lackaye as Uncle Tom; Odell Williams as Phineas Fletcher, Theodore Roberts as Legree, L. R. Stockwell as Marks, a part he has played ... times; William Harcourt as George Harris, Emily Rigl as Cassie, Mrs. Annie Yeamans as Aunt Ophelia, and Maud Raymond, wife of Gus Rogers—as Topsy.

Estelle Liebling, the young American colorature soprano, has just returned to Berlin from Stuttgart, where she had been bidden by the King of Wurtemberg's representative, Baron von Putlitz, for a special gala performance of "Lucia," the role in which she made such a sensational success last fall at the Royal Opera in Dresden. The superlative notices in the Stuttgart papers testify amply to Miss Liebling's overwhelming reception there.

Richard Mansfield Saturday night completed a run of five weeks in Chicago, presenting his great production of "Henry V," uninterruptedly to crowded houses. He had to extend the time twice, and the receipts for "Henry V" were unprecedented, even by Mansfield's own record in other successes. He plays this week in Cleveland, then in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and Brooklyn, and opens his return engagement in Boston on Easter Monday, April 8.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann has given 9,000 marks ($2,250) to an association of theatrical employes which maintains a fund for pensions in Germany, with instructions to contribute the interest to the Marie Seebach foundation in Weimar.

All Julia Marlowe's out-of-town contracts for the next ten months have been cancelled, and she will play out the season at the Criterion in New York with her new drama, "When Knighthood Was in Flower." After a few weeks' rest at Highmount, in the Catskills, Miss Marlowe will return to the Criterion in the autumn with the same play. In the course of the following winter she may appear in a few of the larger cities of the country.

## COSTUME OF FUR AND CLOTH.

The picture illustrates a pleasing costume of pastel blue satin cloth. Around the foot of the skirt is an embroidered application of darker blue panne, with a border of sable. The bolero bodice is draped in front and closed by a gold buckle, and there is a full chemisette of the blue panne. The yoke and collar are of guipure de venise over light blue silk, and a band of fur borders the yoke. The tight sleeves have a band of fur at the wrist. The toque of pastel blue panne is trimmed with sable fur, a drapery of panne and two curved feathers.

For ball gowns satin, taffeta, tulle, mousseline, velutine and crepe de chine are employed and also the pretty pompadour fabrics, which have re-appeared in favor. For young girls the ball costume is very simple in character, so that the

CLOTH TOILET.

full charm of youthfulness may be apparent, unobscured by a mature style of dress. Tulle or mousseline de soie over white or tinted taffeta is much employed, with ruches and ruffles as a trimming.

Party dresses for little girls are of nainsook, Swiss muslin, velutine, liberty satin or fine cashmere and are white or of some soft, bright color. Plaits, gathers and tucks form the trimming or lace and embroidery for the sheer materials. Large Louis XIII collars of guipure are also worn. The form of the gown is often straight, and in the fitted frocks the junction of the bodice and skirt is concealed by a sash tied at the back in a large bow.

## KITCHENER AND DEWET.

[The World's Work.]

No one a stranger to the Boer country can conceive how it lends itself to guerrilla warfare. It took a good part of our little American regular army and a fair number of Mexican troops two years, more or less, to finish off "the Kid's" band of Apaches, and during this time the chief crossed the Rio Grande a half-score of times. Part of the raiders' land in South Africa is like Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The length of time the irreconcilables can remain in the field depends upon their supplies of ammunition and food, multiplied by their capacity for not being cornered. In the meantime the colony is waiting breathless, and on it is settled one of Kitchener's cold gray eyes. English and Dutch are waiting to see what he will do.

His plans have hardly yet been fairly tried. Reconciliation enters into them, but personally he has no charm of manner that attracts others to him. He does not rely upon proclamations or propaganda, except that of force; at this he is a master. He is just, but inexorable, and before the settlement commences the effect of this strong hand will be visible in the running to earth of the roving commandoes and the isolated bands of guerrillas that now are startling the world and winning plaudits by their boldness.

Kitchener has great respect for the prowess of General Dewet. I should like to be present at their meeting, for meet they must, before many months are over, if the crafty and stubborn Boer raider is not killed in one of his forays. That he may live is the expressed wish of all the English officers and of Kitchener himself.

"K. of K." is reported to have said, "Give me one man like Dewet, and I will send home one third of the army." And Dewet is quoted as having spoken as follows: "I will give Lord Roberts three years to catch me. I will give Kitchener three months, and Lord Methuen all his life."

## SORROW'S RECKONING.

[St. Louis Republic.]

Sorrow comes to every door,
Great or humble, rich or poor;
Sorrow, weary-faced and grim,
Bids us be acquaint with him;
Yet, because we meet him thus,
Need all life be dark for us?
Courage, souls, in patience rest,
Sorrow's but a transient guest!

And, when he shall speed away,
Generous score will Sorrow pay;
Hearts for gladness tenderer grown,
Sweeter thoughts than else were known,
Clearer eyes for truer things,
Love that all the closer clings—
Welcome, Sorrow! Life is best
That hath known thee as its guest!

## NATURAL REMEDIES.

[Puck.]

Feeling bad?
Just sing;
Soon be glad,
(Sure thing!)

Feeling mad?
Here's a cure:
Smile, my lad,
(Quick! Sure!)

Worrying?
Breathe deep.
(Just the thing—
Safe! Cheap!)

Cash all gone?
Don't groan;
Work, my son.
(Best known!)

Deep in love?
Here's a cure:
Wed the dove.
(Great! Sure!)

## THE DAY'S BEST HOUR.

[William J. Gallagher, in Chamber's Journal.]

Sweet is the Morn that deepens to a blush
Athwart each clear-cut ridge and mountain high,
When, on the dewy twigs, the birds all vie
In tuneful measures with the glorious thrush;
And deeply sweet is Noon, when every rush
And nodding blade of grass seems full asleep;
When scarce a whisper through the woods doth creep,
While distant scenes look hazy, in the hush.

But, poet's hour, loved Eve, whose shadow folds,
In peace, the deeper grasses by the mere;
Whose crimson flame gives glory to the near,
And dapples every height the eye beholds,
With fervent glory fringing cape and bay;
Thou art the sweetest, lordliest hour of Day;

## FANCIES.

He was hired as piano soloist,
For that was his vocation;
But he found himself only accompanist
For society's conversation.
—[Smart Set.

Editor—Your story lacks action.

Author—It ought not to; I thought it out while I was walking the floor with the twins when they were cutting their teeth.—[Brooklyn Life.

He—Who knows but when I come back from the Philippines you may be engaged to another man?

She—Nonsense! As if you were coming back without sending me word.—[Harper's Bazar.

"You must learn to behave yourself at table."

"But we ain't got—boo-hoo!—any comp'ny!"—[Puck.

Teacher—What is the function of the iron in the blood?

Tommy Tucker—It makes the finger-nails.—[Chicago Tribune.

McCarthy—Old Brown declares you are the most entertaining talker in the club. What do you usually talk about in his company?

McCommick—Old Brown.—[Harlem Life.

"Don't you often wish you were a man, Miss Bellefield?" asked young Mr. Fitzgoslin.

"Why, no, of course not, Mr. Fitzgoslin," replied the girl. "Do you?"—[Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Baxter—Don't you think there ought to be a different word for the typewriter and the young woman who operates it?

Tetlow—Oh, I don't know. The two are very much alike. It costs a good deal to keep either in ribbons.—[Boston Transcript.

"See the little girl run," he said to the mountaineer. "She fairly darts in and out."

"Yes," said the honest fellow, his face glowing with paternal pride; "she's my darter."—[Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"I shall be at the opera tonight," he wrote. "I can bear the suspense no longer. If you love me wear a red rose. If I may no longer hope, then let it be a white rose."

That night she wore a yellow rose.—[Smart Set.

Mrs. Jones—You mean to say that you and your husband never have any quarrels?

Mrs. Brown—That's just what I mean to say.

Mrs. Jones—But don't you ever get into an argument?

Mrs. Brown—Never. You see when we are alone at home my husband talks nothing but politics and I talk nothing but the servant-girl question; so in that way we never come to a disagreement.—[Boston Transcript.

## FIRST BOHEMIAN WOMAN'S WEEKLY IN THE WORLD.

[Woman's Home Companion.]

People have not yet ceased to exclaim over the woman's daily paper of Paris, La Fronde. Yet one need not journey to Paris to find a paper conducted entirely by women, for in the second city of our own country there is a paper owned by women and produced by women, even to the very setting of the types from which it is printed. This rival to the more famed and more pretentious La Fronde of the Parisiennes is "Zenske Listy," published in Chicago in "Little Bohemia," the third largest Bohemian city in the world, for within the rather indistinct limit of "Little Bohemia" there live 100,000 souls from the parent state in Austria.

"Zenske Listy," though published in the heart of an American city, seems far more alien to its occasional American reader than does "La Fronde," published across seas in a foreign land, for few are the women of American birth who have solved the mysteries of the Bohemian spoken word and of the Bohemian spirit.

This woman's paper was founded by Mrs. Josefa Humpal-Zeman, one of the ablest women of her nationality in this country. Its birth was the result of a trip made by Mrs. Humpal-Zeman, in company with two other Bohemian delegates, to the Columbian World's Fair Congress of Women. These three women, after the congress, visited the various Bohemian settlements throughout the entire United States, talking to their countrywomen and finding out their needs and aspirations. Mrs. Humpal-Zeman found a hunger among the women for a journal which should tell them all about the doings in the world of women, and to satisfy this desire of her countrywomen she founded her journal.

## PERSONALS.

....The condition of Queen Sophia of Sweden is so much improved that it is now believed she will not be confined to her bed much longer.

....Two of the greatest men of the century now closed were born on the same day—Charles Darwin and Abraham Lincoln, who both first saw the light February 12, 1809."

....Dr. F. J. Furnival, the distinguished English scholar, who celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday recently, rows 15 miles on the Thames every Sunday, and recently took part in a race and won it.

....Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, has been serving as a special agent of the census bureau in charge of the enumeration of the deaf, dumb and blind population of the country, and is now preparing his report. Mr. Bell is a millionaire several times over, but is entitled to $6 a day from the government while he is employed in this work. In his early life he was an instructor in a deaf and dumb asylum, and a large part of his time is now spent in the investigation of means for promoting the education of deaf mutes and sightless people.

## MENU FOR TUESDAY.

Sometimes teas have the weight of words.—[Wit.

**Breakfast.**
Wheatena.
Fruit.
Canned Fish. Browned Potatoes.
Oatmeal Cakes. Popovers.
Coffee with Scalded Milk.

**Luncheon.**
Scallops, Sauce Tartare.
French Fried Potatoes.
Apple Fritters.
Tea.

**Dinner.**
Salsify Soup.
Calf's Liver, Braised.
Mashed Potatoes. Creamed Carrots.
Endive Salad.
Banana Cream.
Roquefort Cheese.
Cafe Noir.

**Salsify Soup.** This will be appreciated by those who cannot afford to use oysters in a puree. Wash four or five roots of salsify, scrape them and remove all fibre. Cut each root into crossway slices about half an inch thick, placing the slices in water at once to prevent their turning black. Stew the vegetables in a quart of water. When tender, pass through a sieve and thicken with an ounce of butter rolled in half an ounce of flour. Season with pepper, salt and a squeeze of lemon juice. Just before serving add a gill of cream and a little finely chopped parsley.

## THE DRUM HEAD BUSINESS.

[New York Post.]

Few people know that more than half the banjo and drum heads sold in the United States are made on Long Island. Near the railroad station at Cold Spring is a little red building surrounded by frames, in which skins are stretched for drying, while near by is an artificial pond, with wooden sides and bottom, filled with a chemical mixture. It is an unpretentious establishment, but in our two wars, and in the peace between, it has fathered a great deal of noise. The business was almost immediate. Competition was strong after the rush of war orders was over, but the business has advanced in importance until now there are but three factories in this country whose opposition can be felt. Two of these are in Brooklyn, and the other at High View, New York state.

New York markets furnish the salted raw skins from which the drumheads are made. The hair is removed from the skins by a chemical bath in the artificial pond, and the skins are then stretched on the racks and dried. A thorough scraping removes any particles of fat or flesh that may have adhered to the dried skin, which is then the thickness of parchment. The skins are thoroughly bleached in the drying process, and are then ready for cutting into heads. During the Spanish-American war the factory was fairly swamped with orders for drum-heads, 500 dozen heads often being ordered at one time. The principal demand was for the "tenor" drum, on which a loud accompaniment to the fife or brass instrument can be produced. During the first four months of 1898 the little factory used 5,143 skins.

Kangaroo skins make the costliest drum heads. When dressed, they are showy, but beyond their appearance and name they are of no greater value than heads made from calf-skin. Sheep-skin is used for cheap toy drums.

## THE SURVIVAL OF TOADS IN ROCKS.

Some experiments were recently made in England to test the belief that toads can live for long periods in rocks without air or food. Rev. W. Buckland took a large block of coarse oolitic limestone and prepared 12 circular cells in it, each about one foot deep and five inches in diameter. A groove or shoulder was cut at its upper margin so as to receive a circular plate of glass and a circular piece of slate was in turn to protect the glass. He then prepared 12 smaller cells each six inches deep and five inches in diameter in a large block of silicious sandstone, these cells also being covered with glass and slate and luted around with soft clay. The object of the glass cover was, of course, to permit the toads to be seen without removing the lids. One live toad was placed in each cell and the covers cemented on. The weight of the toads was ascertained before sealing up the cells. Both stones were buried under three feet of earth for 13 months. All the toads in the sandstone cells were found to be dead and their bodies were decomposed, showing that they had been dead for a long period. The majority of the large toads in the block of limestone were alive, and in every instance the glass covers were cracked. The toads were weighed, and it was found that they had decreased in weight. The conclusions drawn by the naturalists were that the toads cannot live a year totally excluded from air, and cannot live two years if totally deprived of food.


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THE
**MOLASSES.**
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**Russell's Fine Chocolate Creams, assorted flavors, 20c. a pound.**

**Delicious Crisp Peanut Candy, 10c. a pound.**

**Our Premium Mixed Candy, 13c. a pound; 2 pounds for 25c.**

**German Peanut Butter, small jars, 12c; large 20c.**

**Eagle Brand Cond'sed Milk, 15c. a can.**

**Farina Oyster Crackers small, very crisp and nice, 10c. a pound, 3 pounds for 25c.**

**Liquid Peptonoids, 87c. a bottle.**

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Best Bogota Coffee, 32c.
Best Maracaibo Coffee, 22c; 5 1-4 lbs. $1.
Best Santos, 20c; 5 1-2 lbs. for $1.
Best Rio, 20c; 5 1-2 lbs. for $1.
Best Liberian, 22c; 5 lbs. for $1.
Try my celebrated
R & M Coffee, 32c; 5 lbs. at 30c; 10 lbs. at 29c.
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Newport Daily News.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1901.

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## *THE AREA OF SYMPATHY.*

Persons who have not had occasion to learn it by their own observation may have learned from an article by Miss Jane Addams about a year ago that the very poor are extremely ready to help each other, and if there is any special occasion why one of the occupants of a tenement house should make a good appearance she can have the best there is in all the tenements in the building, she can have stockings from another, a dress skirt, a waist, and a bonnet from others. Somewhat too much was made of this by a minister with pronounced socialist sympathies who addressed the Nineteenth Century Club in New York lately. "If I were trying to secure care and attention for some one who was ill I would rather go to a trade union and ask for volunteer nurses than to any rich church. The poor have sympathy for each other's afflictions."

So have the rich, but of course persons who are rich are rarely in need of help. They are never in need of it until they have ceased to be rich. And it happens that a great deal is done by people who are rich, for those who have been but are so no longer. Mr. W. W. Corcoran's Lenox House is an example of this in a public way; in a private way there is a great deal of helpfulness among those in easy circumstances for those whom they know but who have dropped out of circles that they once adorned.

Sympathy and helpfulness are not the monopolies of wage earners or of the poor. Our sympathies go out to those whom we know and those in a like situation with us, or those who have been and are now in a worse situation. The occupants of the tenement house Miss Addams spoke of were all intimately acquainted, much more so than an equal number of persons who are not compelled by lack of means to rub elbows so hard. They were not only closely associated, for they were all in the same box, like a lot of people shipwrecked on a desert island, or a body of soldiers separated from their regiment and in the country of the enemy. These conditions stimulate mutual helpfulness. It is doubtful if actual destitution, involving prolonged physical suffering, has this effect on the contrary, it is liable to harden the sensibilities. But many people are poor who are not so hardened by suffering.

Doubtless the volunteer nurse could be got from a trade union more readily than from a church. But the people in the churches often provide trained nurses, and they to a large extent who provide hospitals and dispensaries. It is one of all of us that our sympathies were broader as the square of the distance and consequently we know getting more of it than a stranger in a place in which we do not come much in contact with the people of the city that we never see. It is true that a large part of the community does nothing but wait waiting for others. But happily there are many who are not readily helped, and these are quite as [illegible] as those who live on [illegible]. On the whole there is a good deal more of the spirit of Lincoln Hughes in a village than in a city.

## *MRS. NATION.*

"Come, just around, take your drink and I'll tell you what I think of you." This is what Mrs. Nation said in Chicago to a keeper of a place where she was violently thrown out of and who followed her as she was leaving the place. While no doubt some establishing the board of health of Chicago Mrs. Nation is still [illegible] and making rules that will relieve at [illegible] a loss for a policy saying that more the conditions that have prevailed will make home. At least after the [illegible] have altogether too long. There have been cases of contagious diseases in the city recently which have not been reported to the health office, and no precautions were taken to keep them from a visit. It, as were taken until one death took place and many were exposed to the contagion, and laws should be made and officials given authority to prevent any recurrence of such a danger. There has already been all the time necessary for the drafting of a proper ordinance, and the sooner such a measure is passed the better it will be for the community.

The sun Saturday and Sunday removed the ice from many of the sidewalks to which the abutters had given little or no attention, but there are still many where not only ice from the storm of three weeks ago still clings but also that from previous storms, and there have been several days when it has been warm enough at noon to remove all this and make a clear sidewalk. Recent experience shows clearly that abutters are not content with having the city give them good sidewalks—we wish some one, probably the city, to keep them clear of snow and ice. The city ought to pass an ordinance requiring abutters to clear their walks, and to enforce such a law upon every abutter, no matter who he may be. It is done in other cities; why not in Newport?

Mayor Van Wyck vetoes the bill creating a single-headed police commission for the city of New York, but this will not stop its passage, as the legislature will undoubtedly pass it over his veto. The Tammany leaders are not altogether adverse to the measure, as it will give an opportunity to place the police department of New York in the hands of one man whose power will be supreme unless he violates some law, when he can be removed by the governor.

Mrs. Nation continues her saloon smashing, and the people of Kansas are being rapidly drawn up in two distinct parties, one approving and the other denouncing her acts—and those who denounce are not only the friends of the saloons but a large portion of the law-abiding and temperance people of the state. At all events, Kansas is acquiring a notoriety which is not altogether pleasing or likely to benefit the state.

The City of Mexico and the surrounding country yesterday had its first snowfall in half a century. It did not amount to much in the city but in the country the ground and trees were covered.

Colonel Roosevelt does not hesitate to call the newspaper stories of his experiences and hair-breadth escapes in the Colorado wilderness "deliberate and willful falsifications."

The estate of the late C. P. Huntington is believed to be worth $80,000,000. Here's a fine field for the inheritance tax lawyers.

This is not the "winter of our discontent" the weather is too pleasant for that.

The backbone of the cold snap has apparently been thoroughly broken.

## BICYCLES IN SIAM.

[New York Sun.]

The King of Siam rides an American bicycle of the latest and most improved model. The wheel is a great success there, though the first safety bicycle was taken to Bangkok only five years ago by an American dentist named Carrington. He made a great sensation on his trips around the city. The natives thought it a wonderful invention, and many who had the money to invest imported wheels and learned the art of riding. There are now nearly 3,000 bicycles in Bangkok alone, and all classes ride them. It is the fashionable fad, for loyalty is among the devotees of the wheel. The members of the government frequently go and come from their duties at the public offices on their bicycles. They even go to public functions, including the king's receptions, on this distinguished conveyance.

The popularity of the wheel in Siam is remarkable considering the average poorness of the roads, though they are very good in Bangkok; in fact, many public men advocate the wheel as a means of stimulating the demand for better highways in town and country. When the minister of the interior became the president of a bicycle club that numbers over 100 members he said the wheel was an influence in behalf of better roads, and he was heartily in favor of it both for this reason and because of the enjoyable exercise afforded. Many of the princes of Siam belong to his club, and in the cooler season of the year the club has long runs to the remote parts of the city. Siam at all seasons is a not country, and the bicycle runs are usually held in the night and then extend, on one street and another, a distance of 30 or 40 miles. At that time there is no traffic and the enthusiastic wheelmen have the thoroughfares to themselves. The runs usually wind up with a banquet well along toward morning. The city is well adapted to the use of bicycles, for the streets are level and fairly well paved in all directions. Any pleasant afternoon when the king or queen take their favorite drive to the new palace at Dusit Park, several members of the royal household, men, women and children, may be seen accompanying them on their wheels.

A few months ago the fashionable wheel club gave a grand bicycle tournament which was attended by the king and queen and nearly all the princes of the country. It was a great success, and Mr. Hamilton King, the United States consul general at Bangkok, has sent home these remarks made by one of the local newspapers:

"Taken simply as a parade of cyclists in fancy dress with decorated machines—a kind of fete that is common enough both in Europe and America—it may be doubted if any one of those present had ever seen anything better, or indeed anything that equalled it. There were between 200 and 300 cyclists in the procession, all in elaborate fancy dress, on which a wealth of ingenuity had been spent. First in the program came the races, with all the records for Siam to regret; and they were as successful as they could have been expected to be where there is no race track. After the races came the procession round the Pramane ground, when the spectators had a chance of trying to make out who was who, Their Majesties, it should have been said, were early on the ground and took the greatest interest in the whole proceedings.

"The judging over and the prizes presented, a mimic 'battle of flowers' began, and was entered into with good spirit. * * * This fete was, of course, a thing apart; but considering the interest that the Siamese are taking in cycling there can be no doubt that Bangkok should be able to boast a cinder track, a place where race meetings and an occasional fancy dress parade could be held."

The bicycle has come to Siam to stay. It is finding its way into the outlying cities and villages, and is bringing better means of communication. In the wet season, of course, there can be little enthusiasm, but when the skies are bright the wheel is always in the public eye. The fact that nearly 85 per cent of the bicycles in use came from this country shows that the American wheel is the favorite.

## RUBBER SHOES.

[New York Tribune.]

"You surely don't mean to take rubber shoes with you? They're out of style, and nobody thinks of wearing them now except countrymen."

"That may be so; I'll be a countryman, then; but I will be dry shod also if we should have a spell of weather," and the man wrapped his gum shoes in paper and tucked them away in a corner of his little trunk.

The fact that thousands of people never wear rubber overshoes gives rise in some quarters to the belief that those articles have become unpopular and dead weight on the shelves of the dealers, but the fact is that sales are larger than they have ever been, and the production has increased every year. Like many other kinds of trade, the sale of rubber shoes depends largely on the weather. Dry winters have done much to reduce the sales, and complications in the rubber business have had a tendency to depress the prices. But manufacturers say that the rubber shoe is still an indispensable article of men's and women's wear, and that while the superior shoes may do the business a slight injury the rubber overshoe cannot be crowded out even if fashion writers sneer at it.

"The maker of fine shoes will probably tell you," said the head of the shoe department in a large city establishment, "that rubber overshoes have gone out of style, and that no well dressed man or woman wears them nowadays. Well, from his point of view the man is right. His customers have substituted extra heavy and rock soled shoes, and inasmuch as the people do not tramp about the streets much in rain, snow and slush, the heavy shoes are a good substitute. Even the people who tramp over a golf course in bad weather rarely think of wearing rubber shoes, and many who would ridicule them if they did, and so get their feet damp and grin and bear it. These people all have many pairs of shoes at home, and can well afford to sneer at the people who wear 'gums.' But the general public has only one pair of shoes apiece, and that pair must be kept dry; and for that reason more rubber shoes are sold now than ever before, although shoes are made heavier than ever and the demand for 'waterproof' goods is increasing every day. Last year we had comparatively little snow and slush, and consequently the sale of rubber shoes fell off. This year has been a poor one thus far, but when real bad weather sets in let the man who says that rubbers' are out of date watch the people who walk on Broadway, and he will find that nearly all wear rubber overshoes, and those who do not, if they are not cranks on the subject, wish they did."

## MARK TWAIN'S ENGLISH.

Mr. W. D. Howells's contribution to the February number of the North American Review is a critical examination of the work of Mark Twain, apropos of the collection of the writings of the great American humorist into a uniform edition by the American Publishing Company of Hartford. Of Mark Twain's use of words Mr. Howells says:

"He writes English as it it were a primitive and not a derivative language, without Gothic or Latin or Greek behind it, or German and French beside it. The result is the English in which the most vital works of English literature are cast, rather than the English of Milton, and Thackeray, and Mr. Henry James. I do not say that the English of the authors last named is less than vital, but only that it is not the most vital. It is scholarly and conscious; it knows who its grandfather was; it has the refinement and subtlety of an old patricate. You will not have with it the widest suggestion, the largest human feeling, or perhaps the loftiest reach of imagination; but you will have the keen joy that exquisite artistry in words can alone impart, and that you will not have in Mark Twain. What you will have in him is a style which is as personal, as biographical as the style of any one who has written, and expresses a civilization whose courage of the chances, the preferences, the duties, is not the measure of its essential modesty. It has a thing to say, and it says it in the word that may be the first, or second, or third choice, but will not be the instrument of the most fastidious ear, the most delicate and exacting sense, though it will be the word that surely and strongly conveys intention from the author's mind to the reader's. It is the Abraham Lincoln word, not the Charles Sumnerian; it is American, Western."

## STORY OF "NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."

[Ladies' Home Journal.]

As a writer, as a poet, there were few in the literary world of London in the forties who had not heard of Sarah Flower Adams, the gifted woman to whom all Christendom today pays homage in its love for her immortal hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." It was written in 1840, and had subsequently been set to music by Eliza Flower, and included in a collection of hymns written and composed by the two sisters. Only within that year had their book of "Hymns and Anthems" been published, and the hymn that was destined to inspire the world had then been heard but once or twice, and within the walls of a single church—South Place Chapel, London.

It was not, however, until after the year 1860, when the present well known tune was composed for it by Dr. Lowell Mason of New York, that the hymn attained its widespread popularity. Up to that time it had attracted but little notice. Through the spirit of Dr. Mason's sym pathetic music it was quickened into glorious life and brought within the reach of every congregation and every Christian soul. But this was long after the author of the hymn had passed the author of the hymn had passed away. She died in 1848, without knowing of the triumph and the glory that awaited her work. Her grave in the little village of her birth is unmarked by any monument to her fame.

## SENATOR HANNA'S WANING STAR.

[Boston Herald.]

Senator Hanna's prestige as a director in public affairs is, apparently, suffering at present. He had seriously hazarded it in attaching it to the success of the ship subsidy bill, and he was disposed to adhere to this obstinately after admonitions that it was neither likely to pass nor to be a creditable measure with which to become identified. But Mr. Hanna's position was peculiar here. The bill was more than a measure of policy with him; it was one of pledges, and he was bound by a feeling of obligation toward those to whom he had promised it as a quid pro quo for value received to struggle to keep his word in the case. Thus, the risk to himself and his party was made necessary from his own point of view. He, therefore, hitched his wagon to this nautical star. Coincident with it, Mr. Hanna finds another embarrassment. This is Mr. Addicks of Delaware, claiming his old, under like conditions, for an election to the Senate. Mr. Hanna has striven to come up to time here, also. The report is received that he has sent word to the Delaware legislature to elect Mr. Addicks. The regular Republicans, however, are refusing to comply with what he asks of them, and thus Mr. Hanna encounters a second rebuff. He probably congratulates himself that there is not another Presidential election to be provided for until three years have elapsed.

## PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY?

A curious situation has developed in Galveston as a sequel to the devastating storm of last fall. Tide-covered property is public domain under the law. As a result of changes wrought by the storm the tide now encroaches upon what was previously private property, making it public domain, and there is contention between the former owners and the city over the removal of property which did not encumb to the violence of the storm. Piling on which a hotel stood has been ordered removed by the city council at the expense of the presumed owners, but the agents of these owners refuse to take any action in the matter. Many questions are involved. Does the piling belong to the persons who placed it where it is, or to those who claim ownership of the land on which it is situated? Should the title recede at some future time, will the public domain cease, and the right of private ownership be re-established? "It's a queer situation in which the supposed owners of property find themselves," as the Galveston News says, "deprived of their vested rights by an act of nature, but not relieved from expense attaching thereto by a considerate city council."

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Fair tonight and Tuesday; brisk northerly to northwesterly winds.

### FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Tuesday; northwesterly winds.

### WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The only precipitation during the past 24 hours has been light flurries of snow or rain in the lake region and northern Pacific coast states. Today rain or snow is falling at a few scattered points in these districts, but otherwise fair and generally clear weather prevails over the country. The barometers are generally low except in the Missouri valley and northwestern districts. The pressure continues abnormally low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with readings this morning below 29.4 inches. There are also weak disturbances over Lake Superior and Texas, with readings near 29.7 inches. At 8 a. m. the temperature was 21 at Eastport and Northfield, Vt., Portland 20, Boston 28, New York 30, Washington 30, New Orleans 62, St. Louis 38, Chicago 24, Bismarck 2, San Francisco 50.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

### LOCAL CONDITIONS.

| | 8 h | 12 h | 14 h |
|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature, | 33 | 40 | 44 |
| Barometer, | 29.50 | 29.52 | 29.50 |
| Wind, | N W | W | N W |
| Weather, | Cloudy | Fair | Clear |

### MINIATURE CALENDAR.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 33 m
Sun sets ..... 17 h 20 m
Moon sets ..... h — m
Length of day ..... 10 h 12 m
Day's increase ..... 1 h 33 m
High water ..... 6 h 57 m; 19 h 22 m

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 30 m
Sun sets ..... 17 h 21 m
Moon sets ..... 18 h 26 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 45 m
Day's increase ..... 1 h 41 m
High water ..... 7 h 41 m; 20 h 05 m

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 35 m
Sun sets ..... 17 h 23 m
Moon sets ..... 19 h 40 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 48 m
Day's increase ..... 1 h 41 m
High water ..... 8 h 29 m; 20 h 50 m

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 33 m
Sun sets ..... 17 h 24 m
Moon sets ..... 20 h 55 m
Length of day ..... 10 h 51 m
Day's increase ..... 1 h 42 m
High water ..... 9 h 16 m; 21 h 38 m

### Moon's Phases.

New Moon, February 18, 11 h 15 m, M.
First Quarter, February 25, 18 h 33 m, E.
Full Moon, March 5, 3 h 01 m, M.
Last Quarter, March 13, 8 h 06 m, M.

### NEW TODAY.

H-O; 6th page.
To Let—Stable; 7th page
Page Wire Fencing; 8th page.
Kenyon & Smith—Molasses; 2d page.
Boston Grocery—Olive Oil; 3d page.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; 7th page.
Harvey's Music Store—No 817; 8th page.
Unity Club—Study Meeting; 5th page.
Amesbury Shoe Store—"Look In;" 8th page
Walsh Bros.—Wash Boilers, etc.; 8th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—$35.50 Will Buy; 1st page.
Brown's Market—Eggs and Butter; 5th page.
Proposals for Carting Crushed Stone; 4th page.
Prov. Opera House—"Way Down East;" 5th p.

**Advertisers will serve their own interests as well as the convenience of the paper by handing in their announcements early in the day. Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion and proper classification.**

THE TOWN OF TIVERTON, R. I.

Notice of Application for Liquor Licenses.

The following named persons have made application for liquor licenses under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of said Tiverton viz.:

Benjamin Hindley, 72 Shove St.

TRANSFER.

Thos. H. Kearce, Jr., from 39 Shove St. to No. 5 Shove St.

The Town Council will be in session at the Town Hall, MONDAY, March 4, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications.

Published by order of the Town Council.

A. LINCOLN HAMBLY,
Town Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

We, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors presented against the Estate of

GEORGE TRATRIX,

late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that three months from the 18th day of January A. D. 1901, are allowed to the creditors of said estate who have presented their claims to prove the same and that the 18th day of February, the 18th day of March, and the 18th day of April A. D. 1901, at 1 o'clock P. M. on each of said days, and the office of William P. Sheffield, Jr., Esq., in said Newport, are appointed by us the times and place to attend the said creditors to hear them on their claims.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS,
FRANCIS N. FULLERTON,
MAX LEVY,
Commissioners.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 4, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.
NEWPORT, R. I., February 18, 1901.

Proposals for Carting Crushed Stone.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from Newport teamsters by the Committee on Streets and Highways at the office of the Street Commissioner, City Hall, and at no other place, until 5 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1901, for hauling and carting crushed stone from the city crusher at Brady Farm to each of the following districts, viz:

FIRST DISTRICT—All that part of the city lying south of the south sides of Church and Catharine streets.

SECOND DISTRICT—All that part of the city lying between first district and the south sides of Narragansett and Wellington avenues.

THIRD DISTRICT—The remaining portion of the city lying south of the second district.

Proposals to state separate prices per 1 m of 2,000 lbs. for hauling, carting and delivering said stone at such times and in such quantities and places as the Street Commissioner may require from time to time from March 1 to December 31, 1901; said price to be considered as applying to new work or where extensive repairs are being made. The prices for the three districts will be considered as a whole. Each bid to give the names of two responsible sureties, and to contain a certified check for fifty dollars payable to the City Treasurer, to be considered as liquidated damages on failure to execute contract as awarded.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

By direction of the Committee on Streets and Highways.

JAMES McELSH,
Street Commissioner.

For Sale.

A short period only, a cottage on Chapel place.

Near Prospect Hill street, a cottage at a bargain, only $3,000.

HERBERT L. DYER,
COR. BELLEVUE AVENUE AND BATH ROAD.

Gas and Electric Lighting, Steam and Water Heating, Welsbach Lights, etc.

PHILIP F. CONROY,
181 Thames St. Telephones 273 and 436.

Fire Insurance.

AGENCY OF THE

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets, $355,325.60
Surplus, 213,375.77

Insures dwellings, mercantile and farm property and pays dividends on all policies

HENRY BULL, JR., AGENT,
197 Thames St.

For Sale. Small Lots.

Three small building lots on Prospect Hill street near Spring street. Prices of lots reasonable and location central.

Plat showing locations for and ground floor plans of houses at this office.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent,
197 Thames St.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
And Embalmer.

Frederick E. Langley, Assistant.

Office 16 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay, 108 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO
R. C. DERBY, 138 Bellevue Ave.

A. W. LUTHER,
Real Estate Agent,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Furnished cottages for season of 1901 for rent from $75 to $1,500 for season.

Office, Ferry Wharf, Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Estate, Pelham St., For Sale.

Mr. Taylor, sole agent for the "Tenney" Estate on upper Pelham street, consisting of house and grounds lying between the Wilbur and Kimball cottage residences, offers it for sale.

Area 20,818 square feet.

Excellent house with all modern accommodations. Close to Touro Park.

Telephone 320. Hours 9 morning till 6 evening.

OFFICE 121 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

DIED.

HULL—In this city, 16th inst., Sarah, daughter of the late John and Lydia Hull, aged 81 years. Funeral service at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Edward P. Marsh, 25 Cranston avenue, Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

HAMILTON—In this city, 16th inst., George Hamilton, in his 68th year.

Funeral service at his late residence, 51 Bridge street, Tuesday, 19th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

SULLIVAN—In Fall River, 15th inst., Katie, daughter of Jeremiah and Ellen Sullivan, aged 20 years.

CARROLL—In Fall River, 15th inst., Ellen Carroll, aged 65 years.

BOYLE—In Fall River, 16th inst., Felix Boyle.

KENNEY—In Fall River, 16th inst., James, son of Ellen and the late James Kenney, aged 15 years.

BANNING—In Providence, 17th inst., Sarah, wife of Elon A. Banning, in her 51st year.

LIPPITT—In Providence, 17th inst., Hollis Lippitt, in his 83d year.

GARDINER—In Providence, 16th inst., Russell Chace Gardiner, in his 68th year.

GARRETT—In Providence, 16th inst., Emma, wife of Thomas Garrett, in her 65th year.

WORTHINGTON—In Pawtucket, 16th inst., John F. Worthington, in his 75th year.

GLIDDEN—In Cranston, 16th inst., Ruel W. Glidden, in his 71st year.

GREENE—In Warren, 17th inst., William V. Greene, in his 78th year.

HIMES—In Pontiac, 16th inst., Sally Hill, widow of Paul Himes, in her 77th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming. 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames st. Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

Humors feed on humors—the sooner you get rid of them the better—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to take.

WHILE CONGRESS IS IN SESSION

Visit Washington with Royal Blue Line personally conducted tour starting Feb. 21. All expenses from Boston $25, including five days at National Capital with longer stay if desired, visit to Philadelphia, and stop over privilege at New York. Other tours March 19 and 29, April 12 and 26, May 10 and 24. Illustrated pamphlet free on application to A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington St., Boston.

For Sale.

1, Cottage near Broadway, 2d Ward, all modern improvements, $4,500
2, Cottage near Thames street, 4th Ward, 2,300
3, Cottage, Warner street, rents for $180, 1,500
4, Lot, Gardiner street, 575
5, Lot, Congdon avenue, 475
7, Cottage on Broadway, 4,500

Some excellent cottages and half houses for rent.

SIMEON HAZARD,
94 Broadway.
Telephone No. 359.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE!

Davidson Bros. in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE.

A large private house, 40 School street. The property must be sold at once to settle up an estate. Bids will be received by

EUGENE SCHREIER, Trustee,
143 Thames street.

SALE OF FURNITURE.

A sale of furniture will be held at 451 Broadway,

Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1901,

From 3 o'clock to 5 P. M.

Among the articles to be sold are a pine dining room table, refrigerator, kitchen stove, piazza chairs, sofas, bookcase and a lady's bicycle.

For Sale.

A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER STOVE

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Apply to Goddard & Barlow, rear 200 Thames street.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Straight P. Rock stock, only $3 per hundred, for February; $2.50 for rest of season. E. E. Peckham, Middletown, R. I. P. O. Box 233, Newport.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale.

IF SO CALL AND I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 284 Spring St.
New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 room with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Peckham & Manchester is this day dissolved.

WILLIAM A. PECKHAM,
CHARLES A. MANCHESTER.

Newport, R. I., February 12, 1901.

All persons indebted to the said firm of Peckham & Manchester should make payment to the undersigned and all persons having claims against the said firm should present the same to the undersigned who will continue to carry on the business of the late firm.

CHARLES A. MANCHESTER.

Newport, R. I., February 12, 1901.

THORBURN'S CELEBRATED AND RELIABLE SEEDS.

My new and reliable Thorburn's seeds have arrived and I am now able to fill any orders for pure and strictly fresh seeds.

I always have on hand all kinds of Garden Earthen and Woodenware, Lamp Chimneys and Lantern Globes, etc., also Paints, Oils and Rubber Plants; Plantine, Judo Filter and Sheep Fertilizer to make them grow.

My car of Aroostook County "Seed Potatoes" is already bought and I am now taking orders for same for future delivery.

I am sole agent for Chittenden's Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer.

H. L. DeBLOIS, 80 Broadway.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

## *THE SALT TRUST IN TROUBLE.*

The salt trust is meditating. Having bought out all the salt concerns in the country, and prepared to run the business with a high hand, it is trying a tried experienced salt man, buying new lands that are public in the article, and putting down new wells, and getting ready to create new worlds in the salt line. The salt trust bought up and destroyed large salt works in Ohio, and it is to suspect that the field was wide, and some one might start a new plant within a stone's throw of the old. That is what has happened, and such revelations as these explain the comparative indifference of the wise to the fears of those who think they foresee that the trusts will use their power. The trusts have their weak points, and there are precious few of them that will not lose their balance without outside help.

Now that the General Assembly has passed the act authorizing the City Council to provide such a board of health for Newport as will meet the needs of the situation, there should be no delay in the enactment of an ordinance establishing the board of health and making rules that will relieve at least a loss for a policy saving that more the conditions that have prevailed will make home. At least after the [illegible] have altogether too long. There have been cases of contagious diseases in the city recently which have not been reported to the health office, and no precautions were taken to keep them from a visit. It, as were taken until one death took place and many were exposed to the contagion, and laws should be made and officials given authority to prevent any recurrence of such a danger. There has

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 room with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

AVOID UNKNOWN BRANDS

BORDEN'S
EAGLE
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

SEND "BABIES" FOR A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co, N.Y.

## LOST CITIES OF SYRIA.

### Ruins Found in the Deserts of a Region Unknown for Many Centuries.

[New York Tribune.]

The generosity of four Americans and the well-directed efforts of the men selected by them to carry out the work have added a new chapter to the history of the world. It is so strange in some of its features that it resembles romance, but it is true in every particular, and its truth is demonstrated by the camera. The chapter consists of the records and the experiences of a party of Americans who penetrated into a part of Asia Minor which is known as a desert, where water is scarce and the natives hostile, where the soil has been washed away in most places, leaving only small and poor patches of earth, and where everything in nature continues to throw barriers in the way of the possible visitor.

The explorers did not go in search of adventure, but to finish a work which had been begun in 1861, when the Marquis de Vogue made a journey into Syria and there discovered a number of deserted cities, and a country that showed by its architectural remains that it had once been inhabited by people who had reached a high state of civilization. The results of this expedition were published in 1867, when De Vogue brought out a book containing not only an account of his adventures, but pictures of the ruins which he had seen. These pictures were made from drawings, which conveyed only imperfect impressions of the ancient monuments, but they demonstrated the fact that in the desert region of Syria there existed the remains of a great civilization, and this was doubly interesting because the architectural fragments covered a period between the fourth and sixth centuries of the Christian era, which is almost blank so far as this region is concerned in the record of the rest of the civilized world.

De Vogue found specimens of earlier architecture also, going back to the first century before Christ, and coming down to the beginning of the seventh century A. D. His book was written in an interesting style, its pictures were extensively reproduced, and much was written on the subject of the Syrian desert cities, but the subject was not followed up in a practical way. A few German scholars—students of inscriptions—ventured into the bleak and barren country, but never went far beyond the line of civilization. They visited the country near Antioch, Damascus and Hama, and corroborated in a small way the statements of the discoverer. Nevertheless, the greatest part of the country explored by De Vogue remained unvisited; its monuments and inscriptions did not attract the attention of archaeologists; the fact that the period to which they belonged was later than the classical era may have been one reason why expeditions were not organized to visit and report upon the desert land. It was for the purpose of following up the work of De Vogue, corroborating his statements with photographic views and measurements and extending his explorations that the American archaeological expedition in Syria was organized in 1899.

The work was divided into four departments. The first, for the study of architecture and sculpture and archaeological matters, was under the direction of Howard Crosby Butler; Professor William Kelly Prentice was placed in charge of the department for the study of classical inscriptions; Dr. Enno Littmann had the department of Semitic inscriptions, and Robert Garrett superintended the map making and surveying. The party was accompanied by Khalil [illegible], a dragoman well known in Palestine, and for a part of the time by [illegible] M. Huxley, who wished to make a study of the Bedouins and other inhabitants of Syria, was one of the party. The members of the expedition had their servants and a military escort, which was furnished by the Turkish government. They carried also letters from Turkish officials to the governors and other persons in authority, which secured for them not only safe conduct, but hospitable treatment in places where they had reason to expect the contrary. The party numbered 60 persons. To transport the [illegible] outfit and instruments, supplies, [illegible] animals were necessary. Of these 20 were horses, 30 camels and the rest pack mules.

Syria was entered at Alexandretta, which is situated on the northeastern coast of the Mediterranean sea. Thence [illegible] to Antioch, a small modern village which marks the site of the ancient city which under the Roman empire was one of the four largest cities in the world. At Antioch the expedition left civilization, and crossing a mountain range running north and south came to the country visited 10 years before by De Vogue. The writings of the early explorer had in a measure prepared the visitors for what was before them; yet the great barren stretches, devoid of animal and vegetable life, though bearing evidences of former fertility and civilization, produced impressions of wonder and awe. Careful surveys of the country were made, photographs of the buildings which De Vogue had described were taken, inscriptions previously recorded were verified and new inscriptions were discovered and deciphered.

When all the old sites had been visited the expedition started out on a new field, and explored groups of mountains in which many additional ruined cities were found, with many new types of architecture, interesting sculpture, fine mosaics, and inscriptions of great interest, chiefly in Greek, with some in Latin and many in Syriac.

"In this new country," said Mr. Butler, as he sat in his office at Princeton, recalling the incidents of the expedition, "we found 33 cities, not counting sacred shrines, temples, monasteries and public buildings which stood without city limits. Most of these cities were of fair size, and considering the way in which the ancients were crowded in their houses it was safe to suppose that nearly all these places were of large population. The distances between the cities varied, some being only four or five miles apart, and everywhere there was abundant evidence that this country, which is now a vast expanse of desert, was at one time rich and flourishing. We found great numbers of wine and olive presses, immense terrace walls which held up groves and gardens, and huge granaries. But there is now, where these monuments of former industry and affluence exist, not sufficient soil to sustain even the small, nomadic population.

"After exploring the groups in the northern part of central Syria the expedition set out to find, if possible, the geographical limit of these remains of an ancient civilization. When it reached the great mountain of Shekah Barekat, which faces the northern end of the mountain system, nothing could be seen further north. The expedition then moved eastward toward Aleppo and soon found itself outside of the region in which important ruins exist. The march was continued toward the east, and the explorers passed through the ruins of an ancient Roman city at Membidj, on the Euphrates, where the ancient site of the Hittite city of Harkemish was visited. This is situated on a hill rising high above the river, where it makes a broad sweep. A day's march further north the river was crossed by a crude ferry-boat at Beredjik. It was soon discovered that the well preserved towns and cities were confined to the group of mountains toward the west, where the expedition began its work and spent most of its time. All the other ancient sites of Syria were re-built and changed and built upon again by the successive Arabs and Turks. What their architecture may have been it is almost impossible to say, but in the mountains the desert conditions have preserved the cities intact as they stood at the time when they appear to have been abandoned, in the beginning of the seventh century.

"Many of the cities were walled by having the outer buildings built closely together and their outside walls strengthened, and the gates appear at the ends of streets, one or two on each side of a city. Within the cities there was often a regular arrangement of streets running at right angles, lined with buildings. There were large public buildings, public baths, churches, shops, watch towers and private houses of all kinds and sizes, the villas of the rich, the smaller houses of the well-to-do and the modest homes of the poorer class. The remarkable point about all the buildings is that, notwithstanding the varieties, they are all designed with equal care and constructed in the same magnificent style. The material in the northern country is universally a fine-grained white limestone, easily cut, but hardening with exposure to the weather and presenting now an effect of soft gray or deep yellow. This stone is employed in massive blocks, four-square, perfectly cut and fitted. No mortar is used in the joints, and no clamps are employed to bind the stones together. The walls depend for their solidity upon the perfection of stone-cutting and joining and their own weight."

The region in which these monuments of ancient architecture were found was a part of the Roman provinces of Syria and Arabia. The members of the expedition are not certain as to how much territory is covered by the ruined district, but in order to visit the various places they had to travel about three thousand miles on horseback. There being no maps of the country, it is difficult to give the exact geographical location of the various places, but they are all situated east of the Orontes river, on which are the sites of Antioch and Apamea, the capital of the Seleucid kings.

The members of the expedition lived in the desert country from October, 1899, to January, 1900. It is believed that what they accomplished will throw much light upon the architecture of a period when the art was at its lowest ebb in Europe. The explorations may show that ancient Syria is a bridge in architecture and sculpture between the classic and the Byzantine periods.

## FALL RIVER MILL DIVIDENDS.

C. M. Haffards & Co. of Fall River have issued the following quarterly statement of the dividends paid by local corporations. It shows that 36 corporations in that city with a capital of $21,211,600 have paid during the past three months the sum of $351,070 in dividends, an average of 1.65 plus per cent on the total investment.

There is practically no difference between this statement and the one issued in the last quarter of the last year. Four corporations, the Barnaby, Fall River Manufactory, Metacomet and the Slade passed their dividends, and the Pocasset is not yet due. The only material change this quarter was made by the Bourne mills, which cut its dividend from 3 per cent to one half of 1 per cent, which is a monthly payment. There is an absence of extra dividends which has not been noted for several quarters.

Inasmuch as the mills have made no money within the past three months the dividends have been declared from surplus accounts. At the present time there is an aggravating depression in the cotton business and the mills which are receiving a new dollar for an old one are fortunate.

It is believed that the surplus of stock on hand is large, and it is a certainty that there is little or no trading in regular print cloths. Neither is the market for wide goods displaying any great activity. The mill stock market is lifeless. There are more sellers than buyers and prices are quoted low, with few bids and no sales worth mentioning.

## COLD STORAGE.

### Possibilities of the Refrigerating Process Endless.

The possibilities of refrigerating processes seem to be endless. These processes are influencing more and more the methods of trade in perishable goods. Butchers and poulterers are no longer afraid to buy in large quantities. If they have a surplus stock on hand they have only to put it in cold storage to await a demand. This practice is coming widely into vogue in Great Britain. Such cities as Birmingham and many smaller ones now have cold-storage plants of large extent. Of the 14,000,000 rabbits now annually received in England from Australasia scores of thousands are constantly in the freezing chambers awaiting their turn to get into the retail market. Many of the animals now in cold storage were placed there fully six months ago.

Wholesale meat dealers are not afraid that they will lose their investment if they bring to market a shipload of meat at a time. It is asserted in England that the quality of Canadian turkeys and fowls is actually improved by the lapse of considerable time between killing and marketing. They are delivered alive at such centres as Toronto and Montreal. Then they are killed, plucked and hung for a day in cold chambers. At the end of this time each bird is wrapped in parchment paper and packed in cases containing a dozen birds each, which are carried to the ports and placed in cold air chambers on board ship. The temperature is maintained just about the freezing point, for the birds are never frozen, but are kept in the chilled state; and as the quality of beef and venison is said to be improved by hanging for several days in the larder, so also, it is asserted by the Birmingham Daily Post, the quality of the Canadian birds placed on English markets within 14 days of being killed is quite as good as that of birds killed and marketed in the ordinary way in England.

The greatest development of cold storage is in Great Britain, because so many million dollars' worth of the meat supply is brought thousands of miles from America and Australia. Vast quantities are sometimes received within a few weeks and placed in cold storage until needed for the market. In Birmingham, for example, as one of the local newspapers asserts, 1,000,000 persons are now regularly supplied with food from the city markets. The cold storage plant established 13 years ago is large and additional works are building. These cold stores always contain many hundreds of quarters of American beef. In one room are thousands of carcasses of sheep in cotton coverings forwarded from Australia, New Zealand and South America. They are piled one on top of another like bricks. Thirty thousand sheep carcasses may be stored and the new rooms now building will increase the capacity to 100,000 sheep. One of the newer importations is chilled pork from this country, which is said to be of high quality and rich flavor and cheaper than English pork.

Canadian eggs and Danish and Siberian butter are also preserved in these stores and large consignments of British Columbia salmon. Special storage rooms are set apart for the reception of fish and fruit. The mid-winter steamers from Cape Colony and Australia are quite certain to bring many fresh grapes, which are placed in the cold rooms until they are wanted. Just as refrigeration has lengthened the killing season at Chicago to 12 months a year so it has also made it possible to enjoy fresh grapes, peaches and other fruit the year round by bringing them from one or another part of the world; for somewhere or another they are always ripening.

Though the trade in chilled and frozen meats is constantly growing there is still considerable prejudice against it. In Germany, for instance, very little refrigerated meat is sold, for most of the people believe it is distinctly inferior to fresh meat. A similar prejudice exists in England, though in a lesser degree. For a long time the public there could not be persuaded that frozen meat was palatable, but cheapness and improved quality finally made many converts. It is not eaten yet by those who can afford to pay high prices for meat; but for some years the frozen mutton of Australia and New Zealand and the frozen beef of America have been the staple meat supply of the laboring classes.

Cold storage is having no more important effect upon any branch of the meat trade than upon the commerce in poultry. Until within a few years Great Britain has depended largely upon northern France to make good her deficiency in poultry. Today France is losing a considerable part of this trade, while Canadian poultry is reaching the British market in large quantities.

## PROBATE COURT.

In the probate court this morning W. H. Martin was approved as guardian of the estate of Catherine Martin. Henry G. MacKaye was appointed administrator on the estate of Juliet H. Goodwin. The administrator's first and final account with the estate of Mary A. Clark and prayer for distribution was allowed and the balance ordered distributed. The commissioners' warrant and report and assignment of dower on the estate of Antone Rogers was received and confirmed.

The petition for the appointment of a guardian of the person and estate of Edward Parker Deacon was continued for further hearing, probably this week. Petitions for probate of the will of William Hammond, for the appointment of a guardian of Howard Anthony, and for the approval of guardian of Grace T., Annie P. and William C. Anthony were continued for one week.

## DEATH OF DUPONT BILL.

Yesterday the crew of torpedo boat McKee found that their mascot, Dupont Bill, had passed out of active service during the night. Pneumonia is supposed to have been the cause, but there is a suspicion that the variety and extent of his eating was directly responsible for his losing the number of his mess. However, he was dead, and today with appropriate services, such as were considered fitting the remains of a very energetic veteran of the late Spanish war, he was interred in the mascots' cemetery at the Torpedo Station, beside the body of Chick, also a veteran of the Spanish war, and the cat.

Dupont Bill was of course a billy goat. He was secured at Cienfuegos, and was at first stationed on the Dupont, with whose crew he spent the last days of his life. From the Dupont he went to the Rodgers, and then to the McKee. His last active service was on the trip of the McKee from New York to this port that came so near ending disastrously. On this trip the mascot was lashed to the smokestack and arrived at the station in a very damp condition.

## NATURE IN A MELTING MOOD.

The softening weather which broke the spell of ice-cutting weather Saturday continued through yesterday and is again in full swing today. To be sure, there was a light flurry of snow about 11 o'clock Saturday night, and again this morning about 7 it looked as though a regular snowstorm was on, but it lasted only a few minutes.

The ice has so melted on Thames street that the city men were able to remove much of it today, greatly improving the cleanliness of the walking.

The ice in the harbor has disappeared. Not much has drifted down from the upper portion of the bay, but a great amount must still be there, so it may be looked for. It was necessary yesterday at Wickford for the crew of the B. T. Sisson to cut some ice before the boat could reach the dock. The Block Island boat did not go to Providence today, because of the ice up the bay. Captain Dodge reports that the ice in Block Island harbor is gone, the result of the work of the Danielson and the warm weather, and that the fishermen went out this morning. A few were able to get out Saturday, and as a result the Danielson brought over 25 barrels of fish this morning.

The local ice harvest is about over. The Arctic company finished filling its Easton's pond house and stacked some ice outside, and closed down Saturday. Yesterday the men of the Newport Company did not work. They are today finishing the filling of the house devoted to artificial ice, which it was not at first intended to fill. This company has a quantity of ice stacked for carting and will probably finish cutting tonight. The ice is over a foot thick, but the top is softening some, and it is harder to handle than it was last week.

## NO. 817.

The Gabler upright piano which Messrs. J. H. Barney Jr. & Co. offered to their customers during the Christmas season was disposed of Saturday evening, at the company's place of business, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Messrs. M. W. Hall and A. H. Sanborn of the local press, who had no special interest in the successful coupon holder or in the firm, had charge of the award, and after going through the proper forms announced that coupon 817 was the lucky one. No one present happened to have that number, so the name of the winner still remains unknown. He or she will probably be heard from in a day or two, as a new upright piano, such as the Messrs. Barney offered is not the kind that is allowed to remain long unclaimed. This is the largest prize offered by a store keeper in this city under these conditions.

## JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Captain William Littlefield of New York, who is first officer of the Thomas, one of the vessels engaged in work at Sandy Hook, is guest of his brother, Mr. N. S. Littlefield.

Captain Dickens has returned from a visit to Block Island.

The town council will hold a special session soon to take action in regard to licensing hawkers and peddlers, many of whom visit this place.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Brown are ill with the grip.

Mr. Isaac Clarke's son, Arthur Clarke, who has been ill, is able to be out.

Mr. Ferdinand Armbrust has gone to Boston on business and will visit Cape Cod before returning.

Mrs. William B. Gill is ill with the grip.

Mr. W. A. Champlin has gone to Narragansett Pier to visit his daughter, Mrs. Burns.

The ice in Dutch island harbor is breaking up and it looks now as if the launches would be able to run by tomorrow.

Newport fishermen have bought up about all the clams in the market here at a good price for bait for trawl lines.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Dr. Shattuck of Boston is in town.

—Thames street was cleaned of surplus ice and snow today.

—Mrs. Hugh K. Norman went to Pomfret, Conn., today.

—Captain and Mrs. George B. Slocum of Bristol are in town.

—Mr. Taylor, of Taylor, Carr & Andrews, was in town today.

—Captain William Hansen is able to be out after an attack of the grip.

—Rear Commodore Charles L. F. Robinson of the New York Yacht Club has engaged Captain G. W. Maskell, former skipper of cutter Queen Mab, as sailing master of cutter Hester.

—J. H. Read, 2d., and W. H. Hancock of Providence, W. H. Cremer of Boston, J. J. McDermott of Jersey City, E. R. Fackler of Philadelphia and M. R. Hill and Estel Fuller of New York are registered at the Perry House.

—The engagement is announced in Philadelphia of Miss Erna Wetherell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wetherell of that city, to Mr. Percival Parrish. Mr. Parrish is now engaged in the coal business in Philadelphia.

—The Fall River Herald says steamer C. H. Northam, now here, is to be used as a boarding house for boiler makers whom the company will secure to take the place of the strikers. This idea does not find favor here. There is little work being done on the Northam to make her fit for a habitation by the few of her crew who have to live on her.

## IN COMPETITION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

A Denver (Col.) man has entered into competition with the government in the delivery of local mail matter. He underbids the government, and is carrying sealed drop letters throughout the city for one cent each, thus saving the sender one cent on every letter. His patrons so far are confined largely to the big mercantile establishments and circular advertising concerns of the city. Some of these send out thousands of drop letters every month. It is said in Denver there is no federal law that is violated in thus competing with the Postoffice Department. At present the contractor is operating his service largely in the down-town section, but is rapidly expanding his business so as to include the entire city. He has been delivering by his plan less than a month. He started in single-handed, but the volume of his service has so increased as to enable him to employ five carriers, and he expects as soon as the business justifies it to have as many carriers as the local postoffice. Up to date he makes only two deliveries a day. He expects soon, however, to provide for three or more deliveries daily, and ultimately to render a service equally as efficient as the postoffice. Unlike the government, he places no restriction upon the weight or size of the letters, provided, of course, his patrons do not try to take advantage of him by loading his carriers down with heavy and unwieldy matter. He delivers for one cent letters for which the postal rate would require ten and fifteen cents. To facilitate matters, he has supplied his patrons with mail-boxes, to which his carriers hold keys. One of the chief advantages of the system is that it does away with the stamping of letters, thus saving time and labor.

## A GLINT OF GOLD.

[William M. Bailey, in Providence Journal.]

As one looks in February across a wide extent of marsh land, he begins to realize that something is going on. Nature is, indeed, enjoying her beauty nap, the long, delicious, dreamy, half-wakeful period before the dawn. The joy would be too great if it came upon us all at once. We are treated to a succession of surprises, ever, in a sense, old, yet ever new and invigorating.

In such a tract of land as is above indicated one especially notices the yellowing of willow twigs. They are not as they were a month ago, but are evidently instinct with life. In the same way the red maples will make ruddy a whole landscape. The buds seem as if but a few days of sunshine would release them. That, indeed, is a fact. One has only to take them home and place them in water to prove it. They will soon burst into full bloom. In this way may many pretty things be coaxed into flower, pussy willows, alder tags, poplar and birch tassels, and the rich fringe of balm o' gilead. It is pleasant to keep one's south windows full of these willings of the forest, so suggestive of free life, light and air.

Another early indication of the approaching spring is ever the leaking of sap from the tips of maple and birch. Already spatters of it are to be seen on the sidewalks. When these begin to show it is not a far cry to the sombre camberwell beauty, that solemn purple butterfly who so loves the sweets. He is fully due before the end of the month.

There comes a sunny day when a sluggish wasp attempts to sun himself on the window pane, and Sisyphus-like, makes repeated but futile attempts to ascend. How unusual is the attitude one assumes to him now! An armed neutrality is not maintained even. We all are as kindly as my Uncle Toby.

Crocuses and hyacinths are up in the front yard; it is no doubt foolish in them, but there they are. It is no use to fuss over them. They must take their chances. These are about even for premature decay or development into perfect and satisfying flowers.

## TOYS FOR ENGLISH CHILDREN.

[Chambers's Journal.]

The ingenuity displayed in the production of penny toys is marvelous, novelties coming out nearly every week. The foreign producers are quite alive to the fact that a child soon tires of a plaything and wants another; so they keep up a supply of things bright, novel and ingenious. Moreover, each toy has its season. As the summer approaches, when children delight to be out of doors, the Germans send musical rollers and jingling cars; and for the long winter evenings they supply novel indoor games and intricate puzzles—amusement for many evenings—at the cost of one penny. Then the United States send lead pencils, wood blocks and colored toy-books, the French, dolls and tin toys, as well as all the more expensive articles of this class.

However much or little the Germans may have sympathized with the Boers, the toy manufacturers did not fail to profit by the struggle. They dressed dolls in khaki and caricatured Mr. Kruger—his top hat and pipe were exaggerated and his teeth extracted. Were these playthings the outcome of British malice and English spite? The answer is on the toy itself: "Made in Bavaria."

## RECORD OF THE PRISCILLA.

It is not generally known that steamer Priscilla of the Fall River line when laid off had completed one of the best series of runs which has ever occurred on the line between Fall River and New York, and the performance of this steamer is the cause of much comment along shore. The Priscilla went on duty in the spring of 1900, and ran continuously for a period of eight months, making 228 passages, and covered over 41,000 miles without dropping anchor during that time. The Pilgrim has run more months since she has been built, but has been forced to anchor considerably during her period of service, and this has taken from her the great record which is held by the Priscilla.

**Since St. Valentine's Day Hens have begun to lay.**

—WE ARE SELLING—

For $1, 3 1-2 doz Brookfield Farm Eggs.

Also 4 lbs. Manhattan Creamery Butter, $1.

Brown's Market.

Eye Strain — Nerve Loss.

Consider how incessant is the use to which the eyes are put and how exact the adjustment demanded for sight always equal and adapted to every change in position and distance.

The nerve compels the eye to these instant adjustments, but with destroying over-effort if there be defects in the refractive media or muscular system.

Thus the simple act of seeing, when done despite such defects, requires an expenditure of nervous force which, though unrecognized, is unremittingly and abnormally great.

NO CHARGE FOR TESTING.
OVER 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 106 Bellevue Avenue.

Our Entire Stock of

Girls' Dresses

—AND—

Boys' Kilts,

CONSISTING OF THE LATEST STYLES IN FLANNELS, CASHMERE, PLAIDS, ETC.

MARKED DOWN

AT COST, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.
A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE AT A SMALL PRICE.

Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL.

Boston Roast, 10c. and 12c. per lb.
Delicious Cann'd Beets 2 cans for 25c.
Sirloin Steak, 16c. and 18c. per lb.
Rolled Corned Beef, As usual.

H. F. ROONEY 251 Thames St.

If You Want to Keep the Skin Soft and White

USE

Cream of Cucumbers.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
82 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET

The Oasis Cattery
Newport, R. I.

FIFTY-THREE FIRST HONORS
Two Seconds, One Third.

STUDS:
Champion "KING MAX" (black), 1st special, Boston, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.
Champion "HIS MAJESTY" (white), 1st, Boston, 1899; Boston, 1901; Philadelphia, 1900; New York, 1901, special Beresford Club silver medal; best white, male or female, Boston, 1901; 2d, Rochester, 1901.
VICTOR [illegible], 1st, Boston, 1900.
PERCY (silver white), 1st, Boston, 1900.
TWILIGHT [illegible] chinchilla).
GLORY [illegible].
POLARIS (white, amber eyes).
PACEMAKER [illegible], 1st, Philadelphia, two Beresford silver medals, Philadelphia, 1900.
ASPIRANT [illegible] 1st, Philadelphia.
DAN CUPID [illegible], 1st, Philadelphia.

QUEENS:
CHAMPION COSSET [illegible], 1st, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 1st, Boston, 1901; 1st, New York, 1901; silver Beresford Club medal; best smoke, male or female, at Philadelphia, Boston and Rochester; silver cup, best female in show, Philadelphia, 1900.
CHAMPION MAGIC [illegible], 1st, Boston, 1900; 1st, Boston, 1901; 2d, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 1st, New York, 1901; two silver Beresford Club medals, best blues, male or female, Philadelphia, 1900, and Boston, 1901.
JEWEL [illegible] white with [illegible] eyes, 1st, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 2d, Boston, 1901; silver medal, Philadelphia, best white, male or female.
MISS INDIA [illegible], 1st, Boston, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; Beresford Club medal, [illegible] white, blue, silver, smoke or tabby, at Rochester; silver cup and two specials, [illegible] male or female, at Rochester.
MARMION [illegible] shell), 1st, New York, 1901.

The above records every cat shown from THE OASIS CATTERY,

Newport Steam Laundry
And Carpet Beating Works,
J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 306 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 63 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

HEAVY COPPER BOTTOM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wash Boilers, | 95c. |
| Brooms, good quality, | 29c. |
| Clothes Wringers, | $1.25 |
| Thin Water Tumblers, (best quality.) | 5c. each |
| 6 China Tea Cups and Saucers, | 60c. |

Walsh Bros,
222 THAMES STREET

BROADWAY
CASH FISH MARKET,
60 BROADWAY.

Will open for business Thursday Jan. 17, with a complete stock of

FISH and FRUIT.

Call and inspect our new store. Every one welcome.

EASTERBROOKS & GLADDING, Props.
Captain Easterbrooks will continue his wholesale business in rear of this store as usual.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.

Recommended by 20,000 physicians and over 1,000,000 happy users.
Turkish, Hot Air, Steam or Vapor Baths in your own room.

A $12 Bath Cabinet for only $5.

LANDERS & SON,
161 THAMES ST. COVELL'S BLOCK.
AGENT FOR NEWPORT

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM.
142 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 130-5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

**UNITY CLUB.**
STUDY MEETING.

On Tuesday evening, February 19, a study meeting of the above club will be held at Channing Parlors, at 8 o'clock.
Lecture on Walt Whitman, the poet, by Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr.
Members and their friends cordially invited to attend.

**OPERA HOUSE.**
ONE WEEK, Commencing Monday, February 18.
Matinees Commencing Tuesday.

—THE—
HARCOURT COMEDY CO.,
SUPPORTING
Ethel Fuller and Charles K. Harris,
OUR OWN CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

REPERTOIRE:

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday Evening, | "Master and Man." |
| Tuesday Matinee, | "Sapho." |
| Tuesday Evening, | "Prisoner of Andersonville." |
| Wednesday Matinee, | "Wife for Wife." |
| Wednesday Evening, | "Boston Lights." |
| Thursday Matinee, | "Gypsy Queen." |
| Thursday Evening, | "Pay Train." |
| Friday Matinee, | "Beacon Lights." |
| Friday Evening, | "O'Day, the Alderman." |
| Saturday Matinee, | "Pay Train." |
| Saturday Evening, | "Knobs of Tennessee." |

PRICES: Evenings, 10c., 20c., 30c. Matinee, 10c., 20c.
Seats on sale Saturday, Feb. 16, at box office.

**RECITAL**
—BY THE—
Pupils of Miss Lillian E. Maher
Teacher of Elocution and Physical Culture,
ASSISTED BY
Mrs. Carrie Doty Spooner, Soprano,
Miss Pauline G. Sheehan, Pianist,
MASONIC HALL,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 19, 1901,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained at Newport One Price Clothing Co.'s and at Jas. H. Barney, Jr. & Co.'s. Price 50c.

**PROVIDENCE OPERA HOUSE.**
Telephone 1-5-2121. Use either.
Week of February 25.
Direct from its own [illegible] triumphant engagement at the TREMONT THEATRE, BOSTON,

WAY DOWN EAST.

The Cast and Production Seen 437 Times in New York City.

Seats on Sale Thursday, Feb. 21.
Matinees Wed. and Sat.
N. B.—Mail orders accompanied by check or money orders will receive prompt attention.

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS,
61 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON
Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport
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We have a pure, sweet
APPLE CIDER.
Weber's German Malt Extract.
PELEG BRYER.
25 & 27 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

## MOSCOW PAPER SUPPRESSED.

### Wholesale Arrest of Students for Obstructing Lectures.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Saturday the minister of the interior, M. Sipiagune, ordered the suppression for three months of the Novosti Dnja, a Moscow newspaper which had violated the prohibition against the publication of university bulletins. A secret circular has been issued reminding all the newspapers that the prohibition is now effective.

Information has been received here that 520 students have been arrested in Moscow, presumably the whole assembly which obstructed the lectures among the students. Eighteen students were arrested here but were afterwards released. Pending a decision in their case, however, they were forbidden to reenter the university. Sixteen additional arrests were subsequently made.

The forestry institute near by held a meeting and declared the institute closed until the sentences against the students should be revoked and military law repealed. The institute of railway engineers, by a vote of 230 against 100, declared for obstruction. The military and medical academy students met, with the permission of General Kouropatkin, the minister of war, the latter merely warning them that he could not prevent the operation of military law if obstructionary tactics were adopted. Of the 800 who were present at the meeting only 150 favored obstruction. Resolutions were adopted expressing great discontent with the sentences imposed at Kiev and with military law generally, but it was admitted that obstruction cannot lead to any desirable result. Furthermore, the meeting declared its conviction that the students of other institutions would reach equally sensible conclusions if they were granted similar liberties.

It is learned that Professor Melukoff, the celebrated historian, who was taken into custody last Monday, was arrested for having attended a conference at a private house between students and liberal citizens.

## BAKU DEATH LIST 127.

### Search for Victims of the Fire Still Being Carried on.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—In the official report of the fire which broke out February 5 in the magazine of the Caspian and Black Sea Company at Baku, and which spread to other depots, it is admitted that 127 fatalities resulted from the conflagration, and that in addition a number of persons are expected to die from the results of their burns. The search for bodies is still being carried on.

## OF NO REAL POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

### Spanish Disturbances Due to Restlessness Following the War.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Le Gaulois publishes an interview this morning with Senor Silvela, in which the former Spanish premier attributes the disturbances in Spain to the "restlessness of the country consequent upon the events of the last war" and to "certain politicians who, regardless of the interests of the nation, are seeking to take advantage of the troubles."

The disturbances, however, Senor Silvela looks upon as having no real political importance. He told the representative of Le Gaulois that, in spite of the Cuban debt, the economical situation was in his opinion most satisfactory. Referring to the cabinet crisis he said it appeared to him all the less redoubtable because the programs of the Conservatives and Liberals were almost identical.

## KIDNAPPED AT CHURCH.

### Minnie Holtz, Daughter of a Wealthy Indiana Man, Missing.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 18.—Minnie Holtz, 15 years of age, the daughter of James Holtz, one of the wealthiest men in the county, was kidnapped at a country church nine miles east of the city Friday night. A search has been made for the missing girl two days, and no trace of her has been found.

James Holtz is said to be worth $100,000. He lives in one of the most beautiful country homes in the county. Holtz states that he does not think that the girl eloped, but that she was kidnapped and held probably for a ransom.

## Texas Bank Robbed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A special to the Chronicle, from Texarkana, Texas, says: The bank of Omaha at Omaha, Texas, 30 miles south of this place, has been robbed of $5,000 in cash and paper amounting to $2,000. The robbers made their escape upon a hand car. The lone occupant of the bank was decoyed from town by bogus telegrams and remained away from Omaha on the night of the robbery.

## THE WHITNEY STABLES AT WHEATLEY HILLS.

Wheatley Hills is four miles across from the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and on the outskirts of the old Quaker town of Westbury. It has long been famous for its many beautiful seats, but is now better known by the racing world for the perfection and magnificence of Mr. William C. Whitney's new stables and race track just completed. Mr. Whitney's racing establishment is said to be the largest and handsomest in the world. From the plain below the new racing stable presents one straight line of frontage, so long that its great size can scarcely be appreciated at a single glance.

Its architectural features are those of the Swiss chalet, its sloping roof being crowned by innumerable gables, single and in pairs and triplets. A wall of red brick approximately six feet high serves as a base, and a succession of windows, as close together as the frames will allow, takes the place of walls in front, rear and sides. Within the object of this unbroken row of windows, six feet above the ground and running around the four sides, becomes instantly apparent.

The stalls and harness rooms occupy a long oval in the building's centre. Circling these for a width of 10 feet from the outer walls is a winter exercising track, extending around the building. Twelve feet six inches in the clear and three and a quarter times around to the mile, it forms a superb inside track. This colossal racing stable measures 800 feet in length by 50 in width, and is divided into two sections, the centre being devoted to a show ring, where horses can be put through their paces.

The building at this point has a square centre structure, extending out both front and back. In the rear one of the features is a shower bath for sick horses, and above are quarters for 64 stable hands. In respect of finish the Whitney stable at Wheatley is likely to become the most noted in the world. Experts shake their heads and say: "There is nothing like it anywhere. It is not alone the stable's size, but quite as much its finish, that makes up the magnificence of the establishment."

Mr. George A. Freeman, the architect, was instructed by Mr. Whitney to use only the best of materials, and he has certainly fulfilled his part of the contract. The stalls open front and back, thus gaining admirable ventilation. There is space for 116 stalls; 80 have already been built. All are box stalls, the majority of them 12 by 14 feet, a few 10 by 12, and their floor is precisely the same as that of the tracks, an inch of loam on white sand. In the stalls this loam is carpeted by an extra thickness of straw. The stall structure rests upon a foundation of red brick.

At 4:30 each morning the stable boys, who are around at 3:30, take out the first bunch of yearlings. Another section goes out for exercise at 7:30, the third at 9:30. Then, as a usual thing, the horses are kept in the stable the rest of the day, and are never exposed to the hot sun. They may be allowed to go out to grass for an hour or two, except in the heat of the sun, but oftentimes the fresh grass is brought to them in their box stalls.

The gymnasium crowns a hilltop. Rough stones make up the lower walls. There is an effect of yellow that is almost ochre, and there are the same peaked eaves and windows as are seen in the stable.

This villa-like structure is called "Amusement Hall" or "Pleasure Hall." It is a house of amusement throughout—a private club house, in fact. There is seen on entering a square hallway, two stories in height, with galleries on the second floor on either side, overlooking the tennis courts. There are a billiard room, furnished with quaint chairs, and an exceedingly good bowling alley.

Up at Wheatley Mr. Whitney's favorite custom is to ride unattended in the late afternoon on a pony. He covers in this way all the nooks and crannies of his property, and it is on these rides that he studies out many of the improvements he afterward makes. There are enough improvements planned to keep a goodly force of men employed for several years.


## A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the Grippe is KEMP'S BALSAM, which is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms of the disease; get a bottle today and keep it for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists sell KEMP'S BALSAM at 25c. and 50c.


## LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Ralph Metcalf of Providence is spending a few days here.

—Rev. Henry Morgan Stone has returned from a visit to Washington.

—Mr. J. B. Blake, who has been spending a week at the Perry House, has returned to his home in Baltimore.

—Mr. John Collon has received the contract to erect the new building on Thames street for Messrs. Walsh Bros.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunter and their daughter, Miss Edith Hunter, left today for an extended visit to Pomfret, Conn.

—There will be a social of the young people of the United Congregational Church at The Manse on Mount Vernon court this evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Angell of Providence spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Angell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conner A. Easterbrooks.

—Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, is visiting in Washington, and Friday was a guest at the dinner given by the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini.

Mrs. George Tiffany and Miss Tiffany of New York arrived at the La Forge cottage this afternoon. They are here to inspect their summer residence on Clay street and Narragansett avenue.

Lent will begin Wednesday, and as usual several local entertainments will be given beforehand. This evening Froghilde Lodge, No. 2, O. D. H. S., will give a masquerade ball at Masonic hall.

At the study meeting of the Unity Club tomorrow evening the poet Walt Whitman, about whose writings very different opinions exist, will be discussed by Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., of Channing Church.

There will be a probationers' reception and social at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church tomorrow evening. The women of the church will provide a collation. Five hundred invitations have been issued.

—Now that a regular, though small, garrison occupies Fort Wetherell at the Dumplings, a regular launch service has been arranged between this city, Fort Adams and Fort Wetherell. Champion's launch will do the work.

—Mr. Marco A. Russo objects to what he deems an imputation to the effect that he apparently does not believe in law or the enforcement of law. He says he has been in this country a dozen or more years, and has been and still is a law-respecting and law-abiding citizen.

—Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt will lecture at Yale Wednesday evening on the development of locomotive boilers. He will also give details of the fire box which he invented, the work upon which he completed while taking a post-graduate course at Yale. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Another chapter has been added to the Russo-Gentile episode. J. C. Gentile was arrested Saturday on a civil suit brought by Marco A. Russo, the damages named being, it is understood, $2,000. Being unable to secure bail at once, Gentile was lodged in Marlboro street jail. Yesterday he secured the necessary bail and was released.

A Washington despatch says the regular term of service of Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, commandant of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, will soon expire and he will come home on leave of absence. It is probable that the Navy Department, however, will give him an additional assignment to the command of the station, as he is willing to return there, and his administration of affairs has given much satisfaction to the natives of the island under his charge.

## ABANDONED CITY CHURCHES.

### Novel Uses to Which Structures Are Put in New York City.

[New York Times.]

The up-town movement of churches is responsible in a measure for the abandonment of church structures down town, and the uses to which such property is put are as varied as the industries which mark a great metropolitan city. The history of some of the old down-town churches is replete with sacred and national events which make their venerable structures of more than mere local interest, and the different historical societies have at various times preserved something of their unique story in stone slabs and marble tablets.

But the ruthless advance of a purely industrial and money-making generation has often swept historic buildings out of existence, or at least buried them beneath the accumulating products of modern progress. The church buildings caught in this maelstrom of advance have been no exception to the rule.

Recently a movement was started in church organizations to rescue some of these down-town abandoned church buildings from the grasp of trade and commerce, and turn them over to mission and charitable societies to preserve some semblance of their ancient glory and purpose in life. This movement, however, failed for a number of reasons. The churches now turned over to business were in many cases situated too near other mission property to make them of value, and others were situated on land too valuable for anything except business houses. After investigation it was decided that it would be inexpedient and inadvisable to attempt to redeem the abandoned churches for sentimental or other reasons. So it may be concluded that the old sacred structures will continue to be used for various commercial purposes to the end, until at least it is considered wise to tear them down to make room for more expensive and modern buildings.

The best known abandoned church building in New York is probably that occupied by the American Express Company, at Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street. This is in such a prominent part of the city that it attracts general attention, and the architecture of the building is so unmistakable that interest and curiosity are immediately excited. This was the old site of worship of the Central Congregational Church, which moved up town on the west side many years ago. The old church structure was put up for sale, and the express company took possession of it and converted its spacious interior into commodious storage and office rooms for its employes. As much as possible the original structure is preserved and the grounds and exterior are kept in good order. No attempt has been made to change the characteristics of the church architecture by adding external disfigurements or improvements.

Another prominent church site which has been abandoned for business purposes is situated at Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue. This is now occupied by the American Ice Company, and it is a scene of great activity. But the distinctive church architecture is apparent to the casual visitor. The long narrow side windows, the peaked roof, and the wide entrance all indicate the original mission of the building. Nothing but the sign over the front entrance, or the collection of ice wagons in front, would tell the story of the change that had come over the property. At one time this was a centre of the most fashionable congregation in the city, and its brick exterior was considered as artistic as any similar building in the country. When abandoned by its original congregation it was turned over to a Chinese Sunday school, but this did not last long. The building and site were too expensive to be held for this purpose, and it was turned over to business uses after the pulpit and pews were all removed.

To many people it may not be known that the old Germania Theatre, on Eighth street, near Astor Place, was at one time a church of considerable importance. Although the exterior has been changed a little, there is still a distinct church effect noticeable in the architecture. Considerably more than a quarter of a century ago this building was occupied by the St. Ann's Roman Catholic congregation. It was considered a handsome structure in its day, and it had been daily a scene of worship for upward of half a century. Then it was decided by the church people to move to their new site, in East Twelfth street. The old building was then sold, and for a number of years it passed through the worst history possible for a church.

It became a concert hall of fair reputation, then a dance hall of the Bowery type, and finally a dive of the most notorious character. In these various rôles it failed to pay, and the property was finally sold to a company of Germans who tried to make it at least a respectable place for light theatricals. This they succeeded in doing, and the Germania Theatre has partly redeemed the building from its old-time unpleasant associations.

Another church structure which has been converted into a music hall and theatre is located on Fourteenth street, opposite Tammany Hall. It was for years known as Grace Chapel, and divine services were held there through the changing periods which that portion of the city has witnessed. As the cheap amusement houses crowded around it, the artistic chapel building lent a certain air of refinement and rest which could not be mistaken. It reached a class of people that few other churches or missions in the city touched. But the environments were hard to combat, and evil flourished more than good in the neighborhood. Finally the congregation and trustees moved away, and the chapel building was turned into a beer garden. More recently it has become the home of cheap burlesque shows. Its nightly scenes stand out in vivid contrast to its former rest and peacefulness.

A third church that has been transformed into a place of public amusement is that of the old People's Tabernacle, on West Twenty-third street, not far from Broadway. This pretty Gothic structure was built over half a century ago, and was used as a non-sectarian Christian house of worship for several decades. Then through one cause and another it passed into the hands of a Presbyterian congregation, who continued to worship there until the up-town movement of churches robbed it of some of its strongest supporters. Then the building was rented to the Salvation Army, and later it was turned over to a music hall company, which has since continued to present such attractions as that neighborhood seems to demand for nightly diversions. One reason why so many of the abandoned churches are turned into music halls or theatres is that their interior is peculiarly well arranged for such purposes, and the alterations can be made without a great amount of expense. There is the possibility in every church structure of being converted into an amusement hall simply on this account. In the case of the old People's Tabernacle there was little actual expense incurred in making the place of worship suitable for stage playing.

Abandoned churches are in reality suited to very few trades and businesses. The interior consists, for the most part, of one large audience room, and this is not adapted to most commercial purposes. There is no second story, and the high vaulted roof all makes waste space. One business concern, however, has made the most of these conditions by converting a sacred edifice into a practical studio for displaying church furnishings and decorations. From the elevated railroad car windows one can see this old church building just as the train makes the curve out of Sixth avenue on its way to Bleecker Street station. Few alterations as possible have been made in the interior and exterior of the church, and as one enters he sees a rich display of stained glass windows, marble pulpits, baptismal fonts and artistic decorations and furnishings of every character suitable to a church. There seems no desecration in this, and the visitor feels that it is, after all, the most proper business for a church building to be turned into. Here ministers, church wardens, trustees, and other officers come on week days to make selections for furnishing their different new or remodeled edifices located in some more favorable part of the city or country.

One of the oldest church buildings in the city is now serving a rather humble mission in life as a pickle factory. This old structure is located on Franklin street, just west of West Broadway. It was erected in 1822, and is, consequently, nearly 80 years old. It was one of the four first Presbyterian houses erected on Manhattan Island, but in its three-quarters of a century of life it has had some strange shifts and changes. It became later the place of worship for a Baptist congregation, and then it was brought under the Dutch Reformed faith, and remained so until it was turned into a pickle factory in 1856. Its humiliation in the last half century of its existence may have been due to its changeable faith. The structure is an old landmark that is worthy of preservation, and it represents the primitive style of church architecture that the early worshippers of Manhattan island erected. It looks more like the typical Quaker meeting house than a Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed Church edifice. It is merely a square, wooden building, with a peaked roof, and with no attempts at ornamentation.

Several of the old abandoned churches have in the last few years been torn down to make room for more pretentious business or residential structures. Some of these met an inglorious end, however, before they were destroyed. Thus the little Methodist meeting house on Tenth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, was used as a blacksmith shop for several years before it was torn down less than two years ago. The building was unusually small, and the congregation abandoned the structure a long time ago. It seemed to be of no value to any one, and it was turned into a blacksmith shop to help pay the interest on the money invested in it. Then it was sold and a house of brick and stone erected on its site.

If one cared to go over in Brooklyn the same sad tale of abandoned churches come to grief and humiliation could be told. There is, for instance, the old Congregational Church erected half a century ago by Lord Willoughby at the corner of Pearl and Willoughby streets, doing service today as a storage and auction place. Weekly auction sales of household goods and furniture are held within its sacred portals, and the old structure is piled high with goods that have been accumulating there for years. At one time Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached in this lowly edifice.

The old Lee Avenue Academy in Brooklyn was at one time a church. It was built for a small congregation, which later scattered and moved away. The church structure was abandoned and remained idle for a time. Then it was turned into an academy, and more recently it has been remodeled as a playhouse.

On Waverly avenue, in our former sister "City of Churches," stands in the middle of the block an old church structure that now is the home of a chair factory. Its interior is fitted up with machinery, and every nook and corner is piled high with timber and half-finished chairs. The original congregation abandoned the church on account of its size, and it was sold to yield visible assets for constructing a larger and more modern edifice. But meanwhile the ancient building stands as a solitary rebuke to the progressiveness of an age which respects neither the sentiment of hoary old age nor the traditions and associations which much cluster around a church where generations have worshipped in peace and quietness.

## WHAT BECOMES OF THE CORKS.

[New York Post.]

"What becomes of the pins?" is an old and unanswered question; but "What becomes of the corks?" admits of a pretty complete reply. Cork is one of the most indispensable articles; yet, useful as it is and harmless as it appears, it is made a means of danger to health by trade competition. Not that anything noxious occurs in the original growth or preparation for market of the corkwood, or even in the process of charring the surface and closing the pores by extreme heat, which is said to give the elasticity known in the trade as "nerve." When it comes on the market it is without any deleterious qualities. It is after the cork, in its finished state, has served its purpose in the neck of a bottle that it begins its degenerate course.

A cork once drawn, and the bottle and contents disposed of, is thrown away generally as waste, especially in private houses, though in the liquor trade they are often preserved for sale to itinerant dealers, who purchase them for a trifle. Those which are thrown away gravitate to the ash and garbage barrel, the dump, or the gutter, and possibly the sewer. From these odorous and offensive receptacles, as well as from behind the bar, they eventually reach the bag of the peddler collector, and are all placed in one mass, to undergo the process of so-called "cleaning," which makes them appear to the untrained eye as good as new, and prepares them for sale to the economical bottler of wines, liquors, pickles, or what not, who has a strong eye to the main chance. The corks look all right, and secure the bottle as well as new and clean ones would; so, even if there is a little poison or worse in them, what does it matter? thinks the careful dealer.

Thousands of corks float about the coast, and thousands more, which have been thrown out from passing ships, mingle with them, and are finally cast on shore, where they are collected by the agents of the dealers and shipped to the city to be "cleaned" and sold. Nothing will really clean them, but they can be whitened or bleached by the action of a powerful acid, and this is what is done. The acids used are chiefly sulphuric and muriatic or hydrochloric. Vitriol is also sometimes employed. The trade is quite a large one, and is said to be very profitable, many having grown rich at it, and carrying on big establishments, with agents at all main points. It is conducted mostly by foreigners, and has representatives in nearly all the cities, though, of course, this city boasts of the greatest number.


The Man who cannot be touched!

by an "H-O Co's," buckwheat cake, —crisp, short and tender— is not worth bothering about.

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# Overcoat Reduction.

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No. 5053 Crombie's Oxford Elysian, $28.00, now $22.00

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B. BUFFUM, Sept. Transportation. ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co. From Foot of Market Square, Newport. October 1, 1900. Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail Will run as follows: LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, [illegible] Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, [illegible] Mail), 6:00 P. M. LEAVE NEWPORT—8:45, 9:30, [illegible] (U. S. Mail), 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, [illegible] Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M. SUNDAYS. LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; [illegible] P. M. LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; [illegible] P. M. Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT NOV. 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:15 A. M.; 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return. ** Not run Sundays. * To Portsmouth only. More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected by long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of the company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River. R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain D[illegible], leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave [illegible] and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible] A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, [illegible] and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co. "THE WICKFORD ROUTE." IN EFFECT NOV. 5, 1900.

| | A M | P M | P M | P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newport, | *10:00 | *1:20 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Providence, arr., | 11:50 | 3:18 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boston, arr., | 1:15 | 4:53 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York, arr., | 4:30 | 6:53 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | P M | P M | P M | P M |
| LEAVE | A M | A M | A M | [illegible] |
| New York, | *12:02 | *5:00 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boston, | | 10:03 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Providence, | | 11:14 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Newport, arr., | 6:35 | 1:00 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | A M | P M | P M | [illegible] |

* Daily except Sundays. ‖ Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, [illegible] A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, [illegible] A. M.

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# SENATE AND THE NAVY.

## Disinclination to Keep on Building Battleships.

### Department Thinks Naval Strength Should be Increased.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—When the naval appropriation bill was under discussion in the house of representatives several members called attention to the growth of the navy and asked members of the committee on naval affairs when the United States would have a navy large enough. No answer was made to this directly, but it was intimated that a navy sufficient for all purposes should be built before there should be any change in the policy of authorizing battleships every year. The senate once before amended the naval bill by cutting off two battleships provided for by the house of representatives. Now it has taken another course, but at the same time it reduced the number of ships it inserted a clause for submission of plans or designs for new ships. This shows an inclination on the part of the senate to delay the building of any more warships until it is ascertained whether we have reached the highest perfection in naval architecture, and it probably also means that the senate thinks we have enough ships for the present. A great deal of criticism is heard upon the action of the senate about the navy department, and this branch of the government believes that the navy is yet far from the strength it ought to have to meet all the present requirements.

**Seldom Decreases Appropriations.**

Notwithstanding the fact that the provision for new battleships is cut off, the senate increases the amount actually appropriated in the naval appropriation bill. The authorization of new ships would not mean an appropriation at this time and consequently would not mean the expenditure of money under the present bill, but there was a saving effected for the next congress by the action of the senate. It is very seldom that the senate ever decreases an appropriation bill. Sometimes this is said to be because the house always passes bills at a less amount than what is actually needed, and if the senate did not make the increases it would result in large deficiency bills at the close and beginning of each session of congress. Every member of the house who fails to get what he wants on appropriation bills comes over and asks a senator to put it on in the senate, and oftentimes this method is successful.

**They Doubled Up.**

There recently appeared in The Congressional Record over withheld remarks by statesmen the following:

"Naval Appropriation Bill. Speeches of Hon. William H. King of Utah and Hon. Sydney E. Mudd of Maryland in the House of Representatives."

It is a common thing to have speeches withheld and printed as a speech of Hon. So-and-so, but this is the first time, to my knowledge, that two statesmen have doubled up on the same speech. When there has been a running debate, such as these particular "speeches" are, it is allowed to go into The Congressional Record as debate and not as the particular speech of any one, and especially of any two men. It sometimes happens that a single speech is completely filled with general debate.

**Southerners Satisfied.**

One reason why the senate was so overwhelmingly supported in the house regarding the war revenue bill was because the senate bill met with much approval from nearly all the Democrats. In fact, as it passed the senate, the bill was almost entirely unobjectionable to all Democrats. It could not have passed that body in a day if it had not been carefully framed to satisfy all sections. The southerners were more especially pleased than any other section with the action of the senate, as the reduction on tobacco and on other articles was more in line with what the south wanted. But even if it had not been for this general satisfaction in the south and in the Democratic minority the senate would have won, as it always does. One shrewd newspaper man said:

"You can always find out what the house will do by finding out what the senate wants."

Representative Lacey of Iowa, hearing the remark, replied:

"Yes, that may be true. We always lie down, and the senate gets what it wants. We have not quite reached the stage, however, to say that we like it, but we seem to be approaching it."

**Stewart and Irrigation.**

It seems to me that the first speech I ever heard in the senate was made by Senator Stewart of Nevada in favor of a national system of irrigation. Only a few weeks ago he made another extensive speech on the same subject. Between the first and the last there have been many of a similar character, which shows that the Nevada senator is consistently in favor of the irrigation of the arid lands of the west. One of the interesting features of the speech he last delivered was the publication in The Record of 17 wide columns in small print, being extracts from western papers urging that something be done by the national government to secure the irrigation of these arid lands. Senator Stewart insists that if a system of irrigation could be adopted the arid land states and territories would become very productive and largely populated.

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# PELAGIC SEALING.

## Only Hope of the Industry Lies in the Protection of the Herds.

[Washington Star.]

The future of the fur seal industry at present seems to rest in the hands of the joint high commission, of which the late Lord Herschell was the head, and General John W. Foster, representative on behalf of the United States for the fur seal interests. This commission met at Quebec in September, 1898, to consider a number of questions at issue between the United States and Canada. After several months of discussion it reached a deadlock on the Alaska boundary matter, and has apparently done nothing since. At the time of its activity it was rumored in the press despatches that a virtual agreement had been reached on the seal question and a number of the minor questions before the commission.

In the fur seal matter the settlement foreshadowed pointed to the probability of purchase by the United States of the vested rights of the Canadian sealers, with concurrent action on the part of Great Britain in enforcing abolition of the pelagic industry. The only detail remaining for adjustment was said to be the purchase price, the appraisers on behalf of Canada fixing the value of the pelagic fleet at $500,000, those for the United States holding that its value was not over half this sum, or $250,000.

By the findings of fact made by the joint conference of fur seal experts in 1897, following the investigation in this and the preceding season by President Jordan for the United States and Professor Thompson for Great Britain, the responsibility for the decline and threatened destruction of the fur seal herd was laid at the door of pelagic sealing. It was shown that while the land operations of the United States were confined to the taking of the superfluous male portion of the herd, the operations of the pelagic fleet were wholly indiscriminate and affected most heavily the breeding females, three fourths of the entire catch at sea being of this class.

It was evident, therefore, that the continuance of pelagic sealing and the maintenance of the fur seal herd were incompatible. It was on the basis of this agreement that the Quebec commission took up the question for final settlement. The task before these diplomats was merely that of finding a just and effective means of disposing of the right of pelagic sealing.

If pelagic sealing is not abolished, of course the future of the fur seal herd and the industries depending upon it is annihilation, and there is no room for further discussion. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that some final settlement in the interests of the herd will not be reached. Such a settlement is as much in the interest of the pelagic sealers as of the government owning the herd, for the pelagic industry is a suicidal one, inevitably exhausting its own resources; in fact, most of those engaged in it are already bankrupt. The product of land sealing has fallen off in the past 10 years from 100,000 to 20,000 skins, but in half of that time the product of the pelagic industry has fallen from a maximum of 143,000 to 25,000 skins. It is therefore plainly a losing business for the pelagic sealer, and it ought to be possible to agree upon terms which would induce him to go out of it. It may, therefore, be assumed that a settlement will be reached in time, and that it will so protect the herd as to render its recuperation and further development possible.

Before considering future conditions, it may be asked what is the present condition of the legitimate fur seal industry—that of the United States government. This industry has been in existence ever since the first charter was granted by the Emperor of Russia to the Russian-American Company in 1799. The pelagic industry, which threatens its existence, dates only from about the year 1879. It was found by the conference of experts that in 1897 the fur seal herd was already "commercially" ruined; that is, that the cost of protection and maintenance on land and at sea exceeded the returns from it.

The present condition of the fur seal industry is commercially unprofitable. Biologically speaking, the herd, though reduced to less than one sixth its normal condition, is still represented by a vigorous nucleus, from which under proper protection it might be expected in due time to re-establish itself.

At the present time the legitimate product of the herd (the yearly quota of young males) is about 20,000 skins. The government, under its contract with the commercial company leasing the industry, receives an annual rental of $55,000 and a royalty of $10 a skin. From the 20,000 skins therefore the government receives an annual income of $225,000. Against this income must be set certain expenses. Chief among these is the cost of policing the North Pacific ocean and Behring sea for the enforcement of the regulations of the Paris award of 1893. These regulations provide for a close season in May, June and July and a protected zone of 60 miles' radius about the breeding islands, in which sealing is not allowed, restrictions which are by no means self-enforcing on the high seas. During the seasons of 1896 and 1897 the United States had a fleet of five revenue cutters on patrol duty at an expense of from $150,000 to $175,000 a season. Great Britain had three gunboats in 1896 and two in 1897 on duty to the same end.

Another item of expense is the support of the Aleutian sealers residing on the Pribilof Islands, who carry on the sealing operations and are dependent upon the industry for their livelihood. There are two villages, numbering 300 men, women and children. The men are paid by the lessees for their labor at so much per skin.

When the full quota of 100,000 skins was taken each year these communities were self-supporting; the earnings of the men were sufficient to meet the needs of their families. With the quota reduced to one fifth its normal size their earnings are inadequate and Congress finds it necessary to supplement them by an annual appropriation of $19,500. It should not be forgotten moreover in dealing with the future of the fur seal herd that these people must become a charge upon the bounty of the government in case of its failure.

Other items of expense, such as the salaries and maintenance of the four agents who reside upon the islands and care for the government's interests and the cost of administration in the treasury bureau at Washington, are not so easily estimated, but are considerable. When these various expenses are brought together it is seen that the verdict of the fur seal experts was justified and that the industry is at present maintained at an actual loss. It may be noted, however, that the largest item of expense, that for patrol, is due solely to the presence of pelagic sealing and would disappear with its abolition. The question of the support of the native sealers would also speedily adjust itself were the herd protected and enabled to grow and increase.

To the present "commercially" unprofitable condition of the fur seal industry we must add certain debts and obligations hanging over it. The Paris tribunal of arbitration was convened in the interest of the fur seal herd, and though it failed signally in its efforts to "protect and preserve" the herd, its expense of $500,000 or thereabouts remains to be made good.

Another $500,000 was recently appropriated by Congress to pay damages awarded by the tribunal's decision, this amount arising from the illegal seizing of sealing vessels on the high seas. The cost of recent commissions of investigations and otherwise has been considerable. The present Quebec commission will add its contribution of expense and in the final settlement of the matter a further payment of from $250,000 to $500,000 must be provided for. The industry, therefore, when it does start anew must do so with a heavy handicap of indebtedness. This fact, however, is both a reason and an incentive for immediate action. Every season of pelagic sealing further diminishes the herd and retards the day of its restoration.

Assuming that the herd will be protected, what then of its future? There would be at once a steady and considerable increase in its breeding stock and in its quota. It is impossible to measure this increase exactly, or to tell in how many years it might be expected to regain its normal condition—the condition in which the herd was during the period from 1871 to 1887, when it yielded the full quota of 100,000 skins a year. From the history of the herd it is known that there was a time, from 1843 to 1850, when by some calamity, probably an ice blockade, it was brought to the verge of ruin, doubtless much nearer to biological extinction than it is today. It is also known that in about 20 years, or very soon after the transfer, in 1867, to the United States, of the seal islands with the territory of Alaska the herd had regained its normal condition and its maximum productiveness. It may safely be predicted, therefore, that in 20 years from the date of its emancipation from pelagic sealing the herd would again yield its 100,000 skins a year. Under the terms of the present lease this would yield to the government an annual income of $1,000,000 in royalty, to which must be added a considerable revenue (20 per cent ad valorem) on dressed sealskins imported for consumption in the United States from London, whither all sealskins are now taken to be dressed and dyed.

Thus from a present condition of minimum production, which would still be profitable were pelagic sealing abolished, the industry ought under such abolition to grow steadily in the comparatively short period of 20 years to a maximum product of over a million dollars a year. Surely such an industry should be saved at any reasonable cost, and it is to be hoped that our diplomats will find a way to speedily accomplish this end.

## AN IDEAL WOMAN'S HOTEL.

A hotel for trained nurses has been built in London and the accounts of its comforts and luxuries are enough to distract the trained nurse of New York who is only too often obliged to put up in a lonely furnished room while resting between "cases." The London hotel establishment is a residential club as well as a hotel, and is situated opposite the Middlesex Hospital, a locality very convenient for most nurses. The reception rooms include drawing, reading, music and morning rooms, all fitted up with taste and comfort. These rooms have big bow-windows with small panes of glass fitted into wooden casements. The dining room is large and bright and has small tables. The bedrooms are dainty, some of them furnished with white enamel or bird's-eye maple, others with forest green or smoked wood with brass or copper fittings. There are electric lights, "lifts" and bathrooms—these three modern improvements have not yet lost the charm of novelty in England.

The subscription is nominal—$5.25 annually and the same amount on entrance. The terms for board are $7.75 a week to those who wish to stay some time and to have a single bedroom. The terms for single meals are breakfast, 12 cents, and dinner, 30 cents. A nurse who wishes to engage a room by the year so that she can come to it whenever she likes pays $175 a year for a furnished room, of $115 for one that is unfurnished. A few women who are not nurses belong to the club, which, though only lately organized, has more than 100 members.

## LARGE SUM FOR AUTOGRAPHS.

The Prussian government has appropriated 200,000 marks ($50,000) for the purchase of the collection of musical autographs owned by the old publishing house of Artaria. A hundred years ago the firm of A. Artaria & Co. was the leading music publishing house of Vienna, and stood in close business relations with Haydn, Beethoven and other masters. The collection contains no fewer than three thousand sheets of compositions and letters by the masters and a mass of manuscript copies of unpublished works. Among the inedita are 110 pieces of chamber music by Haydn which never seen the light of publicity. Besides manuscript copies of the ninth symphonies, the mass in D and other works, there are two thousand fragments from Beethoven.

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About "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonics."

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and that is, from wholesome food properly digested. There is no other way and the idea that a medicine in itself can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridiculous and on a par with the fol-de-rol that dyspepsia or indigestion is a germ disease or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so, by irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics" which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

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People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well. Prevention is always better than cure and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

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## FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, Wall Street—The stock market opened weak, with American Steel & Wire at 51⅛, Amalgamated Copper 89¼, Atchison 56½, Atchison preferred 88½, American Tin Plate 66½, Burlington 145, Baltimore & Ohio 90½, Brooklyn Transit 76½, Continental Tobacco 45½, Erie 28½, Federal Steel 51, Louisville 91½, Missouri Pacific 89¼, New York Central 145, Northern Pacific 83½, People's Gas 100¾, Rock Island 124, Reading 32½, Reading first preferred 74½, St. Paul 150, Sugar 130, Southern Pacific 45½, Tobacco 117, Union Pacific 93¼, Union Pacific preferred 88¾, Western Union 88½, Delaware & Hudson 170½ and General Electric 210.

10—Pressure was quite pronounced in many quarters of the stock market at the opening. Offerings were large, and losses extended from a point to a point and a half in Delaware & Hudson, Federal Steel, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading first preferred, St. Paul and Southern Pacific. Saturday's unfavorable bank statement was the primary cause of the depression, the showing being also regarded as very unfavorable in London, where prices for Americans were considerably reduced from Saturday's closing. Burlington was a conspicuous feature, advancing ⅜ to 145½. The first transaction in the stock was 5,000 shares at 145, but it subsequently broke on large transactions to 144⅜.

11—While there were some further sharp losses in special stocks, the general market turned upwards on an active demand for both accounts. A factor which strengthened the list was the enormous strength of Burlington, which advanced to 147. Other grangers responded strongly, Rock Island rallying 2⅜, and the strength of the preferred stock of various Steel issues was noteworthy. Tin Plate preferred rose 4½ and National Steel preferred, Federal Steel preferred and Steel Hoop preferred 1 to 2¼. Amalgamated Copper was taken in round amounts and improved 1½ per cent. Delaware & Hudson got down to 169½, before it met support and then sold up 2½. Outside of the grangers and a few specialties prices at 11 o'clock still averaged below Saturday's figures.

Noon—Money on call, nominal; prime mercantile paper, 3½ @ 4½ per cent; sterling exchange, weak, at $4.87 @ ¼ for demand and $4.84¾ @ 4 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½ @ 5½, and $4.88 @ ½; commercial bills, $4.83 @ ½; silver certificates, 62 @ 3; bar silver, 61½; Mexican dollars, 47½; government bonds, steady. There were contrary movements in the common and preferred stocks of the Steel companies. While the preferred stocks advanced buoyantly the common stocks moved downward. Tennessee Coal lost 3, Steel & Wire 2¼, and Federal Steel 2⅜. Tin Plate preferred rose 8 and Hoop preferred 8½ points, Federal Steel preferred 3 and Steel & Wire preferred 2¼. Liquidation in Colorado Fuel broke it 4½ and Lead preferred and Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred 8½ and 2¼ respectively. The railroad list became very reactionary after Delaware & Hudson had rallied 5½, and prices of the most active stocks were a point or so below the highest. The feature of the bond market was the enormous demand for Southern Pacific 4s, which advanced 3 points. The general bond market was irregular.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

| | Noon. |
|---|---|
| Atchison | 59½ |
| Atchison preferred | 88¾ |
| Canada Southern | 57¼ |
| Chi., B. & Q. | 146¾ |
| C. C. C. & St. Louis | 78 |
| Del. & Hudson | 173 |
| Delaware & Lackawanna | 196 |
| Erie | 28⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 131 |
| Lake Shore | 220 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 91½ |
| Manhattan | 117¼ |
| Met. Traction | 163 |
| Missouri Pacific | 88 |
| Mo., K. & T. | 20¾ |
| N. J. Central | 151½ |
| N. Y. Central | 145¾ |
| No. Pacific | 83½ |
| No. Pacific Pfd. | 86½ |
| Northwestern | 171 |
| Ontario & W. | 31⅝ |
| Oregon Navigation | 42 |
| Reading | 31¾ |
| Rock Island | 125½ |
| St. Paul | 149¾ |
| St. Paul Pfd. | 190 |
| So. Pacific | 44⅞ |
| Texas & Pacific | 29 |
| Union Pac. | 93¾ |
| Union Pac. Pfd. | 88½ |
| Wabash | 17½ |
| Wheeling & L. E. | 15½ |
| Adams Express | 170 |
| Wells, Fargo Express | 137 |
| American Spirits | 2 |
| American Tobacco | 116 |
| Continental Tobacco | 44⅝ |
| Continental Tobacco preferred | 96 |
| General Electric | 211 |
| Lead | 17 |
| Pacific Mail | 40¼ |
| Pullman Palace Car | 193 |
| Sugar Refining | 135 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 66¾ |
| Leather | 12½ |
| U. S. Rubber | 29 |
| Western Union | 88 |

| | Closing. |
|---|---|
| Am. Car F. Com. | 21½ |
| Am. Hoop Com. | 29¾ |
| Am. Sugar Com. | 131⅞ |
| Am. S. & W. Com. | 51 |
| Am. S. & W. Pfd. | 97½ |
| Am. Tob. Com. | 116½ |
| Am. Smltg. Com. | 57⅞ |
| Am. Tin Plate | 65½ |
| Anaconda | 43⅞ |
| Atchison Com. | 56¼ |
| Atchison Pfd. | 88⅞ |
| Baltimore & O. Com. | 90½ |
| Balto. & O. Pfd. | 87¼ |
| B'klyn. Rapid Tr. | 76½ |
| Canada Southern | 57¼ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 46¼ |
| Chi., Burl. & Quincy | 145⅞ |
| Chi. Mil. & St. P. | 150 |
| Chi. R. I. & Pac. | 124¾ |
| Chi. & N'western | 171 |
| Col. Fuel & I | 42¾ |
| Con. Tob. Com. | 44⅜ |
| Del. Lack. & W. | 191½ |
| Del. & Hudson | 169¾ |
| Gt. North'n Pfd. | 191½ |
| Fed. Steel Com. | 49 |
| Fed. Steel Pfd. | 85½ |
| Glucose Sugar | 46 |
| Int. Paper Pfd. | 72¼ |
| Louis. & Nashville | 91¼ |
| Manhattan Com. | 116¾ |
| Met. Traction | 162½ |
| Missouri Pacific | 87 |
| Mo. K. & T. Pfd. | 53 |
| Nat. Steel Com. | 45 |
| Nat. Tube Pfd. | 107½ |
| N. Y. Central | 144¼ |
| N. J. Central | 154 |
| Norf. & Westn. | 46⅜ |
| North Am. | 23 |
| Nor. Pac. Com. | 82¾ |
| Nor. Pac. Pfd. | 86¼ |
| Ont. & Westn. | 32 |
| Pacific Mail | 40¼ |
| Penna. R. R. | 145⅞ |
| Peo. Gas. (Chgo). | 100½ |
| Pressed Steel | 37⅞ |
| Reading Com. | 31¾ |
| Reading 1st. Pfd. | 74½ |
| Rep. I. & S. Com. | 15 |
| Southern Pac. | 41⅞ |
| St. L. & S. F. Pfd. | 64⅞ |
| Southern Ry. Com. | 22 |
| Southern Ry. Pfd. | 71½ |
| St. L. & S. W. Com. | 20½ |
| St. L. & S. W. Pfd. | 55¼ |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 60 |
| Texas Pacific | 28½ |
| Union Pac. Com. | 93⅛ |
| Union Pac. Pfd. | 87½ |
| U. S. Lea. Com. | 12¾ |
| U. S. Lea. Pfd. | 75½ |
| U. S. Rubber Com. | 19¾ |
| Wabash Pfd. | 29¾ |
| W. & L. E. Com. | 14½ |
| W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd. | 31¼ |
| Western Union | 88 |

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Seem to cap the very pinnacle of fashion We have them all sizes, even so small they can hold at the most two dimes. Also long silver muff and lorgnette chains.

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STRAWBERRIES,
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50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Hose, blue and white, tan and white, black and white,

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These prices are far below value.

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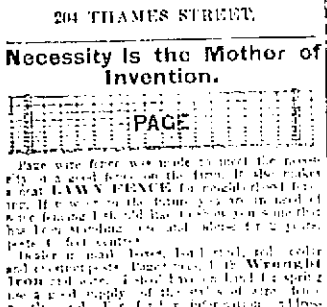
Necessity Is the Mother of Invention.




NUMBER
817
Drew the Piano.

If the Piano is not claimed in seven days or by February 23d, it will be drawn again.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE
Thames Street

Bargains!

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole Preserved Strawberries, | 15c. per can |
| Blueberries, | 12c. " " |
| 1-2 lb tins Bensdorp's Cocoa, | 29c. " " |
| Quince Jam, | 18c. " " |
| Peach Jam, | 18c. " " |
| Preserved Raspberries, (Gordon & Dilworth's) | 79c. per pkge. |
| Pilot Wafers, (2 lb. tins) | 15c. per tin |
| Ripe Olives, | 21c. per bottle |
| Pickled Walnuts, | 17c. " " |
| Pickled Limes, | 39c " " |

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NEWPORT, R. I.

WHY?

Why do all the large greenhouse men insist on

"Old Company's Lehigh"

Coal to use in their boilers?

WE HAVE IT.

And again, why do all the economical buyers want

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH"

Coal for kitchen stove use? Always at

PERRY BROTHERS.

## SESSIONS HALF OVER.

### General Assembly Likely to Sit During the Full Term.

[Prof. Irwin's correspondence of the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16.—With two days more the General Assembly will complete one half its session; that is, it will then have met and adjourned on 30 days, while under the new constitution the members are entitled to pay for 60 days of actual service. It has been hard work and it is likely to be still more difficult as the session continues, but nobody expects that the members will voluntarily deprive themselves of the daily stipend by dropping off a single day from the number allowed by law.

One of the most important acts introduced this week was that to bring the divorce laws of this state into harmony with those of other states. A year ago an act designed, as this one is, to make divorces less easy in Rhode Island and to remove from the state the odium which rests upon it because of its present loose laws on this subject was defeated by a close vote, and nobody seems to be hazarding an opinion as yet regarding the probable fate of this new measure. As if through fear or in expectation that the proposed general law might not be passed, another act was introduced during the week omitting non-support from the list of causes for divorce.

Some time ago an act was passed by the legislature declaring trading stamps unlawful, but later the supreme court declared the law unconstitutional and the trading stamp companies began business again with renewed vigor. Now another attempt is being made to stop this business by an act making it unlawful to give purchasers stamps entitling them to individual articles of unknown value. A strong fight was made against the former bill and it will undoubtedly be renewed in the present case.

An effort is to be made to secure a revision of the tax laws of the state through the appointment of a commission for that purpose, a resolution to that effect being now before the house. The need of such a revision is recognized and there is a prospect of something being done along this line, though there is bound to be a wide difference of opinion throughout the state regarding the provisions which should be made under a new system of the tax laws.

The state appropriation bill helped the house fill out a long session to close the legislative week, but it was not used to such hard work and adjourned without completing the consideration of the matter. The bill as presented by the finance committee provides for a reduction of some $10,000 from the amount originally recommended, but it was soon learned that most of this reduction was to be provided for by a special resolution, so that what seemed like economy was not really so.

The house struck a big snag in its consideration of the bill when the part referring to the expenses of the legislature came up, as this involved the old fight over the mileage question. Some of the members seemed to be rather delicate about committing themselves on this matter, but it was finally voted to increase the amount allowed for the expenses of the General Assembly sufficiently to allow for weekly mileage, although the question as to how often mileage shall be allowed has not yet been decided.

There are now before the house two resolutions for an investigation of the matter of free street car transfers throughout the state, with a provision for a report to the General Assembly by bill or otherwise. Of course the street railway companies will make a strong fight against any such legislation.

RAWSON.

## RUNAWAY APPRENTICES QUICKLY CAUGHT.

Yesterday some of the apprentices, those who are the latest arrivals, and are housed in the old gymnasium building until they are broken in somewhat, so as not to be hazed or imposed upon by the older boys, made up their minds to do a little exploring of this eastern country. Ten of them walked along the shore of the island, looking carefully at everything, until they reached a point near the hospital where the channel between Coddington point and the island was bridged by ice. There they crossed and were discovered by a care taker of one of the houses on the point. He ran off with a shotgun, and fired it with revolvers assisting, six of the boys were held up in true Western style and ended their expedition very quickly. The other four kept on. The marines and some of the instructors were sent out and these four were secured on the railroad about six miles out. They are now all back at the Station and probably sorry for their break.

So far as is known the escape was a simple lark. The boys have no grievance against the Station, they only thought they ought to break away, just as school boys will from a school yard. There have been a few desertions from the Station, but not in a long time has such a break as this been made. If a boy becomes dissatisfied with the service it is felt that it is just as well for him to be out; better, in fact, for the service, for he simply helps make other boys dissatisfied. Such a break as that of Sunday is, however, simply a break from discipline.

## THE SCALLOP INDUSTRY.

### Importance of the Fisheries to the People of the State.

The scallop fishermen in Portsmouth are very much interested in the act which has just been reported favorably to the house of representatives by Mr. Metcalf of Richmond, chairman of the committee on fisheries. In reply to questions asked as to what benefit the people of this state would derive from its passage, one who thoroughly understands the matter from experience and close study of the question makes the following statement:

"I will give the amount of the scallop industry at a very low estimate, provided the scallop is so protected that it can come to maturity and have a chance to replenish the beds. I will allow 200 boats to be employed in the business beginning September 1, each to take 25 bushels per day for five days in succession, which makes a total of 25,000 bushels. There are 21 days left in the month, Sundays excepted; for these days I will reckon only 100 boats at an average of eight bushels per day; for 21 days this amounts to 16,800 bushels. Plus the 25,000 bushels for five days this equals 41,800 bushels for the month of September. There are now 79 days to the expiration of the close time. The number of boats may now be cut down to 50, taking four bushels a day, equaling 9,480 bushels. Plus those taken in September, 41,800 bushels, this would make 51,280 bushels for the season. This is about one half the catch of bygone years, when the scallop men had more grounds to fish on.

"The state has leased hundreds of acres of ground for oyster beds, that now ought to belong to the scallop fishermen and were always the natural grounds of the scallop. The 51,280 bushels of scallops at the lowest estimate ought to bring a return of $51,280, for it is very well known that scallops that are bedded and taken up in the winter bring in the market $2 per bushel to those who have them to sell. This is quite a good sum of money for the people of the state, the majority of those in this business being poor people. On an average it will give 200 persons a sum of $256 in three months' time; for these reasons, the state should protect the seed scallop, and soon doubtless the business would be estimated on a much larger scale.

"The reason for section 5 in the proposed scallop law, which requires any person that goes scalloping to pay a license fee of $5 for every boat engaged in the business, is that in the last 15 years deputies have been appointed to protect the scallop fisheries of the state at an expense to the state of $600, and in 1899 according to the report of the shellfish commissioners of $774 a year. These men were appointed by the commission and almost every one belonged to East Greenwich and Apponaug. They would begin their duties either August 1 or August 15 and be kept employed for an indefinite period, not seeming to care whether a man caught 25 or 75 bushels per day.

"Some of the scallop men, knowing that East Greenwich and Apponaug men were in the habit of catching scallops in close time, thus destroying the seed scallops, advocate the license fee of $5 to a boat, the money taken for licenses to be put into the state treasury to be used towards hiring expert scallop men for deputies, one from each county—Bristol, Newport, Washington and Kent. These scallop men are not required to take out a license, but as all the seed scallops were being taken before they came to maturity and before time to cast their spawn they are willing to pay if these deputies are not employed $5 for a license for each boat, 200 boats thus bringing into the state treasury $1,000 yearly; but they do not feel like paying this sum if the deputies are employed, on the ground that there will be no more scallops under their management than in the fall of 1899, when the East Greenwich, Apponaug and Oakland Beach scallop men began on the seed scallops in the fall of 1899, November 23, and continued to take them until April, 1900, thus destroying scallops which would have amounted to a large catch in the fall of 1900 after September 1.

"It is for the best interest of the state to have the deputies appointed for a year, as the seed scallops are liable to be taken out any time during the year by persons from other states and by people in this state if there are no officers to enforce the law. Section 7 should read after the words 'such licensed boats and before any boats shall leave the scallop grounds, the boat shall be taken alongside of the deputy's boat and show the number of scallops taken.' This statement is fair to all parties and a correct one. There will probably be no opposition to any other portion of the new law and there ought not to be to section 5 or 7; for any man that does not want to comply with these sections means to do as he has been doing heretofore."

## NAVAL NOTES.

Captain F. Courtis's sick leave has been extended to three months.

Lieutenant Commander Theodoric Porter has been nominated to be a commander.

Lieutenant H. K. Benham is ordered to duty as inspector of equipment, at the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, and Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, in addition to his present duties.

Lieutenant R. Spear is detached from the Independence and ordered to permanent duty on the Solace.

Lieutenant H. A. Pearson is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Lieutenant C. B. McVay is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster S. L. Heap is detached from the Oregon and ordered home to wait orders.

Paymaster H. A. Dent is detached from the Norfolk navy yard and ordered to Puget Sound naval station as pay officer, purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper.

Paymaster R. T. M. Ball is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Franklin.

Paymaster J. S. Phillips is detached from the Solace and ordered to the Honolulu station as pay officer, purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. Potter is detached from the Manila and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. T. Gray is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Biscoe is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Asiatic station for duty on the Oregon.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Izard is detached from the New Orleans and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster U. G. Ammon is ordered to the Asiatic station for duty on the New Orleans.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. H. Woods is detached from the Monadnock and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. B. Pierce is detached from the Concord and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. Bryan is detached from the Yorktown and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. M. Lukesh is detached from the Monocacy and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster J. F. Hatch is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Asiatic station for duty on the Manila.

Assistant Paymaster J. W. Morse is detached from the Wilmington and ordered home to wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster C. J. Peoples is detached from Puget Sound naval station and ordered to the Asiatic station for duty on the Wilmington.

Assistant Paymaster M. R. Goldsborough is detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the Asiatic station for duty on the Monocacy.

Assistant Paymaster E. E. Hall is detached from the Honolulu station and ordered to the Solace.

Assistant Paymaster J. D. Robnett is detached from the New York navy yard and ordered to the Asiatic station for duty on the Monadnock.

Assistant Paymaster G. W. Pigman is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Asiatic station for duty on the Concord.

Assistant Paymaster J. Arms is ordered to the Asiatic station for duty on the Yorktown.

Paymasters and assistant paymasters assigned to the Asiatic station will sail on the Solace April 15.

The New York went into commission at New York Saturday. It is expected she will be ready to start for Manila in about 10 days.

Acting Secretary Hackett issued orders Saturday to Commander William Swift, assigning him to command the Concord. Commander Swift has served in command of the Prairie for several months.

The Bath Iron Works has received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, offering the contract for the construction of a protected cruiser at the figures named by the iron works in their bid sent to the Department some time ago—$2,750,000—on condition that a number of items omitted from the specifications be reinstated. President Hyde says the condition in the letter will occasion considerable correspondence with the Department at Washington, but he believes the contract will be finally awarded by the latter part of next week.

Secretary Long has recommended to the President the approval of the findings of the board which examined Ensign Everett Hayden, retired, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant. Under a special act of Congress the President was empowered to appoint Mr. Hayden a lieutenant on the active list of the navy, his duty to be limited to shore stations. If Lieutenant Hayden lives he will reach the grade of real admiral without having served afloat, except before the injury which resulted in his retirement. Mr. Hayden was attached to the office of naval intelligence during the war with Spain and did excellent work.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to direct Rear Admiral Rodgers to hoist his flag on cruiser New York February 18 and proceed to the Asiatic station, where he will relieve Rear Admiral Kempff as senior squadron commander on that station, under Rear Admiral Remey, the commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral Kempff will remain on duty on the Asiatic station, but in the capacity of junior squadron commander, instead of senior squadron commander, as at present. The New York will proceed to Asia by way of the Mediterranean sea and the Suez canal.

Nothing will be done by the conferees on the navy appropriation bill until tomorrow, when they will have their first meeting. The present prospect is for a deadlock that will last until the evening of the close of the session. An early agreement is made more difficult by the action of the Senate committee on naval affairs in passing a resolution instructing the Senate conferees not to yield on the provision for three submarine torpedo boats. This action is very unusual, as it makes a free conference practically impossible. A majority of the House conferees are opposed to these boats. The principal fight promises to be over the question of the postponing authorization of two battle ships and two armored cruisers until next year. The House conferees look upon the addition of only four armored ships to the navy as a very moderate increase in view of the progress in naval construction being made by European nations.

## THE ARTILLERY GRIEVANCE.

No other military force of the world supports an artillery arm with a commanding officer of such low rank as that which the new reorganization bill provides. There is consequently bitter comment that the framers of the bill should have authorized the rank of chief of artillery not above colonel. It is claimed that any other army would have made this office one for a major general, at least.

The artillery arm now comprises nearly 20,000 men, or practically the strength of the entire regular army a few years ago, when not up to its full enlistment, and for this army a colonel is in charge, with duty on the staff of the general commanding.

In army organizations, the rule has been to have a major general always in command of a corps, and artillerymen claim that, as their branch is now a corps and the regimental formation abandoned, at least a brigadier, if not a major general, should be in command. General Shafter was a major general of volunteers, with several major generals in command of divisions, during the Santiago land fight, when his total force never exceeded 20,000 troops, and at the beginning was scarcely above 15,000, while all the artillery is now commanded by a colonel selected from the list of former regimental officers.

## ROOSEVELT SOON TO RETURN.

"Buck" Davis, a cowboy who has come to Mexico, Col., from the north, brought the information that Vice President-elect Roosevelt and party would reach Mecker Saturday. Mr Roosevelt and John Goff, the guide, have been down the river hunting outside the Coyote basin and reached Keyston ranch early last week with two wagon loads of lions and wildcats. One of the lions will probably measure and weigh more than any other killed on the trip.

A CARD.

The undersigned hereby agrees to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Green's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. He also guarantees a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ.

## NEWPORTS WIN.

### Bristol Naval Reserve Team Beaten at Basket Ball.

The match game of basket ball between teams representing the Newport and Bristol Naval Reserves attracted a large crowd to the state armory Saturday evening and resulted in a well earned victory for the Newport team, the score being 20 to 13. To many in the audience the game was a new one, but it did not take long for those who had sporting blood in their veins to "catch on" to the fine points, and the excellent playing of both teams awakened the greatest enthusiasm. It was unanimously voted at the end of the match that basket ball is a lively, interesting sport, that requires much skill and activity, and of course it was agreed that the Newport team is "all right."

At the start the Bristol players seemed to have the better knowledge of the fine points of the game; they were up to the tricks of the play, passed more accurately, and relying upon their skill seemed destined to win. The Newports, however, were not beaten at any stage of the contest, and in the second half played a game that was altogether too fast for their opponents, and the victory was won on the merits of the play. The teams were made up as follows:

Newport—James and Maher (captain), forwards; McLean, centre; O'Neill and Beattie, backs.

Bristol—Rounds and Salisbury, forwards; Gladding (captain), centre; J. Anderson and R. Anderson, backs.

Lieutenant Charles E. Lawton was the referee; Thomas Ashton and William Burdick, umpires; Ensign W. A. Richardson and Gunner's Mate Briggs, timekeepers, and George Congdon, scorer.

At the end of the first half the score stood 6 to 6, the play having been quite even, although it seemed as if the Bristol umpire was enforcing the rules too rigidly against the Newport men. The play in the second half was fast from the start and the Newports had the advantage throughout, the ball being near the Bristol goal the greater part of the time. The Bristol players, however, were on the alert and the ball was not infrequently tossed out of a scrimmage and by clever passing carried to the other end of the hall and successful tries for goal made. The Newports continued their fast play, and once getting the lead succeeded in holding and increasing it to the end of the half, when the score was 20 to 13 in favor of the local players.

Of the Newport team, while all were good and made fine plays, the one who stood out most prominently was Beattie, who as goal tender attracted universal attention for his fast and accurate work. McLean was also prominent in the centre plays, and Maher, James and O'Neill did clever passing which called for applause. Of the Bristol team, T. Anderson's long throws were noticeable, and the others shared in the general good work.

The scoring was as follows: Goals from field—McLean, 4; Maher, 2; James, 2; O'Neill, 1; Gladding, 2; Rounds, 2; R. Anderson, 1; Salisbury, 1. Goals from fouls—McLean, 2; Rounds, 1. Totals—Newport, 20; Bristol, 13.

## IN SCARLET FEVER CASES.

[Mariana Wheeler, in Harpers' Bazar.]

The sick room should be swept twice a day, and the sweepings immediately burned or placed in a box or paper bag. After sweeping, the woodwork, furniture, etc., in the room should be wiped off thoroughly with a damp cloth wrung out of bichloride of mercury, one to five thousand, or carbolic acid one to forty. The nurse should be provided with rubber gloves to protect the hands during this process. The nurse should also wear a mobcap to prevent the germs from getting into the hair, and should never be without it while in the sick-room. As it is quite necessary that the nurse should have some exercise in the fresh air, clothes worn in the sick-room should be removed, as well as the shoes, in the room. The nurse can step outside the sick-room either into a smaller one or a portion of the hall screened off, and there put on the clothing to be worn outside. She can then go out with comparatively little danger of carrying the disease, but it is better that she should not go into other rooms or parts of the house.

It may be well to mention that all clothing worn in the sick-room should be made of cotton material and washable. All clothing and bedding from patient and nurse which is to go to the laundry should be soaked overnight in a solution of carbolic one to sixty, then placed in a bag which has been wrung out of the same solution, and the bag lowered from the window to the ground below, where it is taken to the laundress and placed in a boiler and boiled for half an hour before washing. The clothing can then be safely handled without the slightest danger of infection. If a nurse is careful and conscientious in carrying out these directions, there is very little danger of the germ-laden scales being scattered. At the end of five weeks the patient, if after careful inspection he shows no signs of scaling, may be released from the sick-room, and in a few days if the weather is mild he allowed to go out for a little while, but if the skin is still peeling the isolation must be kept up for another week, or still longer, until it has surely ceased.

## GLASS AND CHINA NOVELTIES.

[Table Talk.]

The latest finger bowls are exquisite and artistic in shape, color and decoration. Low, shallow and delicately tinted green or rose color, they rest on an underneath plate to match. In cut crystals, the decoration is beautifully inlaid in gold. A very rich and choice design is a vine, with an occasional leaf and tendril, encircling the top of the bowl and pendent from it grape clusters. A present fancy is that punch glasses match the finger bowls in tint and decoration.

Rock crystal is the latest term for cut glass, and English rock crystal is even a little more imposing and high sounding, but facts are facts, and no finer cut glass is on the market today than that made in the glass factories of our own country.

The fruit service has gained much in elegance by the introduction of the centre platter and round side dishes. In Austrian glass, gold decorated, the three pieces form a set or are sold singly. The platter is with ear handles and tiny ball feet. Side dishes of the fruit set are round, star cut and with decorations to match the platter. They are without standards and rest flat on the cloth.

The mounted oval table mirror either in gold or silver finish is from 10 to 12 inches in height and much more ornamental than the old unmounted style that rested directly on the cloth.

The latest bouillon cups in fine Austrian china are with underneath saucers and without covers. They show gold lace over a color, surrounding medallion decoration of court beauties.

Almond dishes and sherbet cups in glass with heavy edge finish of gold are very fine.

As wall decoration Italian plaques have a figure design for the centre and border scrolls with medallions introducing winged figures.

## COST OF THE INAUGURAL BALL.

It will cost the government $25,000 in salaries alone to hold the inaugural ball in the pension bureau. Fully $10,000 in incidental expenses may be added to this. February 27 the commissioner of pensions will turn over the building to the inaugural officials, and it will not be until the morning of March 7 that the clerks will return to their desks. It will be several days after that before the machinery of the bureau will be running smoothly.

To make room for the dancers it will be necessary to move 300,000 pension cases. The use of the pension office for the inaugural ball is welcomed by the clerks. It means a holiday for them from February 27 to March 7, and is not charged against either their sick or annual leave.

Many think this is the last time the pension office will be used for the inaugural ball. The preparation for the big event, it is said, involves so much expense that the government will not permit its use again.

Cuban sandwiches are considerd by many an improvement on the popular club variety, and, like them, they are put together in different strata. Thin buttered slices of white or brown bread are used, and then come consecutively a thin slice of the breast of a cold chicken or turkey, a very thin slice of cold boiled ham, a thin slice of a large cucumber, a shaving of bologna sausage, and, lastly, Swiss cheese and a top of buttered bread.

BOOTS AND SHOES

LOOK IN

On us and into our shoes and decide for yourselves whether or not we give value for money in the shoe line. A shoe may look well on paper or in the window—what you want is a shoe which looks well on your feet and keeps looking well for some time. That's where quality counts. We claim to furnish footwear that is all it should be.

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Enameled Bals.,
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WE CLOSE UP
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Boots, Shoes and Rubbers
To close them out at once.

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For about 100 foot of Shelving, Chairs, Showcase, Plate-Glass Mirror and all other Store Fixtures.
No reasonable offer refused for anything in our store; all must go at some price.

NORMAN,
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Pelham Auction and Storage Rooms,
34 Pelham St., will open for business during the early part of April.
Goods consigned for sale stored free of charge after March 1, 1901. Consignors will receive prompt returns after sales. Buyers will be treated with courtesy. Parties wishing to dispose of household goods or merchandise of any kind will find it to their advantage to consult with Eugene C. O'Neill, Auctioneer and Appraiser, Room 3, Hartley Building, over the Aquidneck National Bank.
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Bouillon Cups and Saucers
In dainty decorations.
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RED ASH COAL,
Stove and chestnut. Also a fine grade of
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In sizes to meet the demand.
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NEW BOOKS.

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THE LAST PHASE, BY LORD ROSEBERY. A scholarly and sympathetic study of Napoleon by one of the foremost men of our time, at once a brilliant statesman and an earnest student. It deals chiefly with the St. Helena period of Napoleon's career.
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THE UNITED STATES IN THE ORIENT by Charles A. Conant.
SPANISH HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS, by Katharine Lee Bates.
THE WORLD'S PAINTERS AND THEIR PICTURES, by Deirdre L. Hoyt.
I HAVE ALSO RECEIVED SEVERAL NEW SUBJECTS IN PLATINUM PRINTS.
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25c. each.
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
I will move my place of business from 251 Thames street to 196 Thames street, the store heretofore occupied by John K. McLennan, where I hope to serve my customers and the public as I have done in the past.
H. J. Hass, the Florist.

Newport Illuminating Co.
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Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.
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That Wears,
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We will place on sale this corset, in just the sizes we have on the shelf. No special orders. Our entire stock at $1.49. This corset needs no comment as it is a well-known fact to the world, it never breaks. Our sizes now are broken, but they run from 21 to 36. This corset has always sold for $2.75, all sizes over 30 are sold for $3.50. You may buy any size for

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Till March 1; after that we will not sell one pair from the last prices as formerly.

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